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HOXHA RESPONDS TO LETTER FROM GREEK MINORITY

AU272058 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Summary] In answer to the letter sent to him by the members of the Sofratike Cooperative in Gjirokaster District, Comrade Enver Hoxha has sent them the following letter:

Dear cooperativists, specialists and cadres, less than 5 years have elapsed since my visit to Dropull [region inhabited by Greek minority]. I always follow your achievements with great interest and I am very pleased when the members of the Greek minority fulfill plans, increase their incomes and raise their living and cultural standards. The pledges that you are making to increase production in the current year are a result of your wisdom and tireless efforts, of your mobilization to fulfill the great tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress. Your progress and the revolutionary optimism that characterizes you spring from your firm belief in the party's correct Marxist-Leninist line. Your successes and victories, like those of all our people, have been attained under the wise leadership of the AWP and result from the fact that it is the people who are in power in our country. "Like all our people, you too, brothers and sisters in Sofratike, are in power. Without the people in power there is no happy life, there is no freedom, there is no proletarian democracy and the rights of man cannot be defended. Should anyone attempt to violate this, smash their heads without fear because you will always have the AWP, this wise leader of all the people, including yourselves, on your side. The AWP thinks and watches out for the common good." You know this; therefore, strengthen your party organization in the cooperative with the most determined, brave, intelligent, industrious and able people; fill the ranks of your people's councils and presidencies of the cooperatives with the best girls and boys of the minority and everything will go well.

"The party has always shown great solicitude in your learning well and developing the beautiful Greek language, your mother tongue." In addition, I urge you all to cultivate your good traditions and your beautiful dances and songs, everything beautiful created by the talented people of the minority. In this, you will always have the unstinting assistance of the AWP and of the prosperity for you as for all the people.

The lives of our working people in the past have been very bitter and, in order to prevent this from being forgotten, you have placed their relics in museums, and rightly so. That bitter life now belongs in history. "Therefore, all attempts by the class enemies, internal or external, to restore the past will fail. However, we know that the enemies will never reconcile themselves to our socialist reality and will never reconcile themselves to our socialist reality and will never relinquish their aims to divide and weaken us. That is why we keep the dictatorship of the proletariat strong, that is why we are always vigilant and keep our powder dry. We will never allow the dark past to return to our country. The party and the people are a guarantee for this, and all enemies will be crushed by this unity, as has always happened in the past."

The struggles that we have waged in common against our common enemies, the foreign occupiers and the ruling classes have joined the Albanian people and the people of the Greek minority like flesh to the bone. This sincere and fraternal affection was tempered by the AWP during the national liberation war, as well as during the past 40 years of socialist construction. The Albanians and the people of the minority fought together and won together, taking power in their own hands and securing the country's freedom and independence and a happy socialist life. Strengthen this unity always. "Love the fraternal Greek people, whom the Albanian people also love and respect. As always, we wish the Greek people well, as they wish us well."

Once again, I congratulate you on the successes that you have achieved and on the objectives that you have set yourselves for the current year. I am convinced that, with your great socialist patriotism and your industry and intelligence, your cooperative will rank among the first in the republic. Success to all of you.

## CROPS, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION INCREASES NOTED

AU260921 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Tirana, January 26 /ATA/ -- Albanian socialist agriculture has been constantly intensified and has guaranteed high yields. Testimony to this was also the year 1982. More wheat and maize than any other year was provided during 1982. Agricultural production has increased about 2 times faster than the growth of population. Last year as against 1978, there were turned out more of the following 10 percent cereal grains, 29 per cent vegetables, 41 per cent sunflower, 37 per cent sugar beet, 21 per cent fruits, 27 per cent milk, 35 per cent meat, 35 per cent eggs, etc. Now Albanian socialist agriculture independently guarantees the food of the people, the raw materials for the light and food industry, and important accumulation and foreign current resources.

The Albanian socialist countryside has been populated and flourished, its mode of living is more and more approaching that of the city. The Albanian peasant considers this constant and reliable increase of his wellbeing closely linked with the permanent increase of the agricultural and livestock products. From 1978 on, agricultural production in Albania increased 15 per cent while the income of agricultural cooperatives have increased 20 per cent. The cooperativists and the other Albanian agricultural workers have changed the view of the countryside, have increased the beauty and fertility of plains and mountains, have constantly increased the yields of agricultural crops and livestock products.

ARTICLES CRITICIZE ITALY, CIA ON ANTONOV

AU271118 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 26 January on page 7 carries two articles related to the case of Sergey Antonov, the Bulgarian airline official held in Rome in connection with the attack on the pope. The first is a 600-word article by Krasimir Drumev, "BTA political observer," entitled "Who Is Interested?" It deals with the refusal of the Italian court to release Antonov until the trial and points out that "Antonov's attorneys will contest the decision at a higher legal level." Drumev repeats the accusation that "the Turkish criminal has been visited in prison by representatives of the Italian secret service," and that "'uninvited guests' have visited the apartments of Antonov and other Bulgarian officials in Rome." His conclusion is that "the arrest of the innocent Bulgarian citizen" had been initiated by the "inspirers and organizers of the slanderous campaign which aims at further aggravating relations between East and West."

The second article is a 600-word unattributed BTA dispatch entitled "The Trial Leads Toward the CIA." It reports an article in the U.S. magazine COVERT ACTION, which reportedly maintains that "the slanderous campaign was initiated by Western journalists, who had made a career for themselves by specializing in disseminating CIA disinformation." The connection between the attempt against the pope and the socialist countries is rejected by the U.S. magazine, which further says: "By disseminating lies about the attempt against the pope the CIA aims at concrete goals: casting a shadow over the USSR and its allies and kindling an anticommunist psychosis in the West."

SUCCESSES IN CUSTOMS, DRUG CONTROL REPORTED.

AU271135 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, January 27 (BTA) -- Mr Nikola Nikolov, director of the customs offices and customs control, announced last night that 11,404 customs and currency violations were disclosed in 1982 at the Bulgarian frontier points. At a meeting dedicated to the international day of the customs offices, celebrated for the first time, Mr Nikola Nikolov pointed out that last year goods and currency valuables to the tune of 9 million leva were confiscated at the customs offices, and foreign currency, gold and gold items to the tune of more then one million leva were seized. Every year 15 million passengers and 3 million vehicles (of which 300,000 are "TIR" - plated trucks) cross Bulgaria, and over 50 million tons of foreign trade goods are shipped through the country. All this makes Bulgaria's successes in combating the drug trafficking ever more significant. In the last 10 years there have been 737 seizures of narcotics totalling 17,137 kg, including 168 kg of morphine and 111 kg of heroin.

Without having her own drug-addiction problems, Mr Nikola Nikolov underlined further, Bulgaria has become the initiator and organizer of two international customs office conferences for cooperation in combatting the drug trafficking: in 1978 and in 1980 in Varna. Mr Nikola Nikolov said further that Bulgaria has signed 55 international customs conventions, agreements and protocols. She maintains close contacts with the customs offices of the socialist community countries, of some Western states, and has good working contacts with the UN narcotics department. Mr Nikola Nikolov underlined that in 1981 Bulgaria was selected to host the general session of the customs cooperation council and in 1982 she was elected member of its political commission.

BALEV RECEIVES ISRAELI COMMUNIST LEADER

AU251945 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, Jan 25 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Tewfiq Toubi, deputy secretary general of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party, who is here on a visit.

During the meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the main tasks being solved by the two fraternal parties at the present stage and some actual problems of the international situation and the world communist and workers' movement were discussed.

Discussion went also on some matters of the relations and cooperation between the two fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Absolute identity of views was found on all the matters discussed.

KARAMANEV RECEIVES SYRIAN TRADE MINISTER

AU242413 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] On 24 January Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services, received the Syrian delegation led by Muhammad Ghabbash, minister of supply and internal trade, which is visiting Bulgaria.

BCP'S STANISHEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS PDRY

Talks With Party Leadership

AU251526 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Aden, January 25 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, is on visit in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

The BCP delegation was received by Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party. In the course of the meeting the two sides discussed the prospects for further advancing the relations between Bulgaria and South Yemen, some questions pertaining to the strengthening of the contacts between the two parties and a number of international issues.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev conveyed to Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad the most cordial greetings and the best wishes of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP. Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dwelt on the cooperation between the two countries and thanked the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the great help she is rendering to the economy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party highly assessed the foreign political activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party and especially the initiative of Mr Todor Zhivkov for converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Bulgarian delegation also had a meeting with a delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party, led by Mr 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the party. The two sides exchanged views on issues of internal and international character, as well as on the ways for furthering the relations beteween the two parties.

Protocol Signed

AU271428 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 27 Jan 83

["Cooperation Between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Yemen Socialist Party" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Aden, Jan 26 (BTA) -- The leader of the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the leader of the delegation of Yemeni Socialist Party, Mr 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the party, signed a 1983 and 1984 protocol for inter-party cooperation, which provides for further expansion and deepening of the relations between the two parties. A joint announcement was adopted on the talks between the two delegations, in which their positions on the key bilateral and international issues were set forth.

The two delegations discussed some basic problems of the present complicated international situation. They emphasized the significance of the effort aimed at the strengthening of peace, at the defusing of the nuclear threat and at the promotion of equitable cooperation between states with different social systems. Profound anxiety was voiced over the international situation further strained as a result of the dangerous policy conducted by the most reactionary forces of imperialism and the militaristic circles, first of all of the United States and NATO. The two delegations expressed approval for the proposal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to conclude a treaty on non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations with the NATO countries.

During the talks attention was centered on the situation in the Middle East. The two parties to the talks strongly condemned the U.S.-backed Israeli aggression into Lebanon, the inhuman massacres of the civil population in western Beirut and the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion against the Palestinian and the other Arab peoples. The two parties to the talks resolutely rejected the U.S. plan on the Middle East, the aim of which is not to allow the setting up of a Palestinian state and to exclude the Palestine Liberation Organization from the settlement of the Middle East problem. They have stressed the necessity of convening an international conference on the Middle East problems with the participation of all parties concerned, including the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal footing as the sole representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The Bulgarian and the Yemeni parties surveyed also the situation in the Arab Peninsula, in Lebanon and the Red Sea and reaffirmed the prime importance of their conversion into a zone of peace.

The Yemeni party to the talks thanked for the permanent support which the countries of the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, are rendering to the just cause of the Arab peoples.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW KUWAITI AMBASSADOR

AU272046 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, January 27 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, esteemed Bulgaro-Kuwaiti relations as dynamically developing in recent years. In the residence in Sofia, today, he received Kuwait's first ambassador to Bulgaria Mr Khali 'Abd Muhsin al-Babtain, who presented him his credentials. Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that there exist considerable possibilities for further deepening and extending the two countries' mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres. On his part the Kuwaiti ambassador also stressed the ascending development of Bulgaro-Kuwaiti relations which corroborates of the two countries' common wish for wider cooperation.

Bulgaria and Kuwait maintain diplomatic relations since 1963. The first meeting of the two countries' heads of state Mr Todor Zhivkov and Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, was held in September, 1981, in Sofia and in March, 1982, they met in Kuwait. After these two meetings a new stage in bilateral cooperation was referred to with good reason.

The two countries have signed an economic, industrial and economical cooperation agreement, an agreement on sea merchant marine navigation, a cooperation agreement in the field of tourism, an agreement on mutual recognizing of documents and certificates for completed education and a plan for applying the cultural agreement.

Bulgaria will render assistance to Kuwait in the setting up of a telephone network, of store-houses, in building roads, in extending sea-ports, etc. Highly trained Bulgarian physicians will be sent to Kuwait with the view to giving short- and long-term consultations. Forthcoming is also the realization of several joint projects: In Bulgaria there will be set up a sheep-breeding complex which will meet Kuwait demands for lamb, a canning factory and tourist complexes.

STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN MEETS NEW JAPANESE ENVOY

AU272049 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, Jan 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Mitsutaka Akiho, the newly appointed Japanese ambassador to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials to him. Emphasizing that Bulgaro-Japanese relations mark a definite headway, Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "In our view the two countries have still unexplored possibilities for a more tangible activating of their cooperation in various spheres." Ambassador Mitsutaka Akiho confirmed his country's desire for furthering the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Japan.

Bulgaria and Japan established their diplomatic relations in 1933 which, after breaking in 1944, were restored in 1959. For the period of two decades Bulgaria and Japan have achieved quite a lot in the sphere of their politcial contacts, the economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation. The visits of Mr Todor Zhivkov to Japan in 1970 and 1978 reinforced the basis for development of bilateral relations in different spheres.

Bulgaro-Japanese economic relations are extending particularly rapidly. This is favoured by the fact that in many respects the two countries' export list are supplementing each other.

By the signing of the trade and navigation treaty in 1970 whereby the two contracting parties granted each other the most favored nation regime, Bulgaro-Japanese relations were raised to a higher level. Successful is the development of the cooperation in the field of industrial cooperation, the building of complete projects and cooperation in third markets. The first trade agreement between Bulgaria and Japan was concluded in 1927. Bulgaria and Japan maintain good ties in the cultural sphere as well.

GRISHA FILIPOV RECEIVES NEW GREEK AMBASSADOR

AU251911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received the newly appointed Greek ambassador to Bulgaria Ioannis Bourloyannis-Tsangarides. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

WEST'S 'NEGATIVE STANCE' IN VIENNA VIEWED

LD280513 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Station commentary on 29th round of MBFR talks in Vienna by news analyst (name indistinct)]

[Text] Diplomats and military specialists from 19 countries including Czechoslovakia are once again to consider ways and means to reduce troops and armaments of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries in central Europe. In view of its geographical position, Czechoslovakia has prime interest in the success of the Vienna talks. That is why this country, together with other socialist states, has put forward some 20 proposals of a global partial character substantially complying with Western demands. Of special importance is the proposal for an agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and of measures connected with it in central Europe. Czechoslovakia, together with the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the Soviet Union came out with this initiative already at the beginning of last year. This proposal balances the security interests of all states, socialist and capitalist, large and small represented in Vienna.

In contrast, the capitalist states' proposal orientates the Vienna talks in the interest of putting through NATO's military superiority. Acceptance of the Western conditions would mean that the Soviet Union and the other socialist states should, in two stages, reduce their armed forces more than three times as much as the NATO states. This proposal ignores the principle of equality and equal security, and there are many reasons to believe that this is intentional.

The West's negative stand in Vienna must be considered in connection with NATO's overall policy. The decisions made by NATO's supreme bodies in Brussels last December are a clear proof of this dangerous policy. In Brussels NATO accepted the so-called Rogers plan under which the alliance is to receive several thousand new conventional weapons in the next few years, especially arms systems enabling the West to conduct offensive operations deep in the territory of the socialist countries.

The arms spiral has reached such a critical point that it can lead to the most pernicious consequences for not only European states. The Vienna talks, therefore, have to contribute to the limitation of armaments on the European Continent. (?The West) knows naturally that, if it wants an agreement is within reach, as proved by the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee.

Genuine progress can hardly be expected in Vienna if the NATO states sacrifices even _ is possibility to Washington's illusory notion of gaining military supremacy. What matters is to continue negotiations so that goodwill and readiness to reach a just agreement prevail in the West too. For a success in Vienna can constitute a good example for the implementation of other proposals designed to exclude the danger of war on the European Continent.

MORE ON HUSAK BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

AU271812 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to N. Ceausescu"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Jan (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee CSSR president, has sent the following letter of congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of his 65th birthday:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, allow me to convey to you, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak people and in my own name, sincere comradely congratulations on your 65th birthday.

I am convinced that friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP, the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak and Romanian peoples will continue to successfully develop and intensify. I would like to assure you that we in the CSSR highly regard your active contribution to the advancement of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, accept on your jubilee wishes for good health and new successes in your responsible work for the well-being of Socialist Romania, for socialism, peace and progress in the world.

PACEM IN TERRIS ASSURED OF GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT

AU271810 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 83 p 2

[CTK report: "Peace Proposals Endorsed"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Jan (CTK) -- On Tuesday in the Hrzan Palace in Prague, CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan received representatives of churches and religious organizations, the Pacem In Terris Association of Catholic clergy and the regional committee of the Christian Peace Conference.

The church representatives expressed appreciation for the peace initiatives of the USSR and the conclusions of the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and promised that they would guide believers toward supporting these noble ideas and toward fulfilling their work tasks in developing socialist Czechoslovakia. They voiced their churches' full support for the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War to be held in Prague in June 1983. They also expressed thanks for the fact that all the prerequisites exist in the CSSR for the citizens' full religious self-realization.

CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan emphasized in his speech the importance of the churches' and religious organizations' commitment to peace, expressed appreciation for the patriotic activity of the Pacem In Terris Association of Catholic clergy and the Christian Peace Conference and assured these movements of the CSSR Government's full support. He also spoke about the active participation of believers, together with other working people, in fulfilling the tasks for developing our society.

The reception was attended by Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, and Vladimir Janku, head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs attached to the CSSR Government Presidium.

TWO JAILED FOR ILLEGAL RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

LD271156 Hamburg DPA in German 1051 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Vienna, 27 Jan (DPA) -- Two Czechoslovak Catholics have each been sentenced to 1 year imprisonment in Bratislava for illegal religious activities. Emigre circles in Vienna reported today that police found allegedly banned religious literature in the apartment's of 33-year-old Helena Gondova [DPA spelling] and 26-year-old Frantisek Novajevski [DPA spelling]. It was said in Vienna that this literature could be legally acquired in the CSSR. Emigre circles fear that the fight against the church is being continued and intensified with all kinds of excuses. But believers in the CSSR have been encouraged by an increasing number of priests turning away from the "Pacem In Terris" priests' association which is close to the regime.

CHARGES FOR SERVICES, REPAIRS TO INCREASE 1 FEB

LD272333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] The Federal Price Office reports that in order to create economic prerequisites for a speedier development and better quality of services, as of 10 February 1983, prices of selected services and repairs will be increased in such a way that the new prices will cover all necessary costs and ensure adequate profitability for the relevant organizations.

This move concerns repairs to footwear, clothing, underwear, leather goods, clocks and watches, custom clothes made in first, second and third price category enterprises, custom underwear, custom furniture, chimney-sweeping services, and the production and repair of tombstones.

Also to be increased are payments for travel expenses of engineers carrying out repairs in citizens' homes, and for additional services in hotels and restaurants.

Also included are prices for repairs to hunting and sporting weapons, toys, upholstered furniture, sporting boats, knitwear, antiques, small locksmith products, and imported mowers, pumps and powersaws.

Beginning the same date, prices for repairs to color television sets will be reduced.

All prices for repairs and services are to be set at the highest price allowed. Concrete levels of prices will be set by regional national committees in accordance with the results of an assessment of the necessary costs of repairs and services. The regional national committees can set lower prices than the maximum prices allowed in accordance with the seasonal nature of some services.

The new price lists are available for customers inspection at all shops offering services. Existing prices will be charged for orders received by repair shops and service organizations by 31 January 1983.

Prague Views Planned Increases

LD272357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Care for services available to the population is a very important political and economic task. The current standard of services cannot be called satisfactory, as has been frequently manifested by comments and justified criticism by working people. One reason for the unsatisfactory state of services is poor management, which is costly, makes high administrative demands and is inflexible. The system of planning and financial involvement does not sufficiently take into consideration the character and conditions of the services, and does not sufficiently direct the organizations providing services toward satisfying preferentially the needs of the population. Many local economy enterprises and production cooperatives have diverted from their function and sought easier profit in production cooperation with the centrally managed industry. A great part of the population depends on moonlighters for various repair jobs as an unwelcome result of this policy.

One of the key causes for services to lag behind the growing needs is their low profitability. Prices for services have not altered for many years, although the wages of workers in this sphere have grown continuously as has the cost of material, fuel and power. Necessary profitability of services paid by the population can mainly be achieved by substantially improving frugality in the organizations providing them, by reducing their excessive overheads, more intensively using new technology, and more effectively organizing work and management.

However, even if all these possibilities were utilized, those branches of services where the current price is too low to cover necessary expenditure will need to adjust the prices.

The maintenance of current prices, resulting in a loss, is not justifiable either economically or socially, and is an obstacle in the further development and improvement of the quality of services, and consequently, this is reflected by shortcomings in satisfying the needs of the population. The aim of using prices as an active economic tool for developing services is to end losses and consequently the necessity of subsidies from the state budget.

Party and the state bodies give permanent attention to the advancement of services. The 16th CPCZ Congress described their further substantial improvement as an important task. The party Central Committee's sixth session last April carried out a detailed analysis and set concrete ways for improving existing shortcomings in services paid for by the population. The session underlined that further necessary development of services can be ensured only by taking a comprehensive approach toward solving all problems. This means that producers should ensure quality products with improved durability and reliability, which would consequently reduce the too frequent demands for repairs and maintenance.

The care for services provided to the population is an important part of development of a socialist society. This important political and economic task must be constantly in the focus of attention of party bodies, and the new measures should be understood in this light.

## ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSES THRIFTINESS IN INDUSTRY

AU271452 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 January 1983 carries on page 3 an approximately 6,500-word report by Jan Tihlarik and Miloslav Vltavsky, entitled "Thrift Is Needed in Every Working Place; RUDE PRAVO Discussion With Workers and Leading Economic Workers on the Realization of the Set of Measures." The subject is a roundtable discussion on the Set of Measures as applied to economizing in industry (date and place not given) between a government and a party official, on the one hand, and a group of enterprise representatives, on the other. The participants are: Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, and Frantisek Pavelka, from the CPCZ Central Committee's Economy Department, on the one hand; and Leopold Dobes, deputy economic director of the Sigma Enterprise in Dolni Benesov, Ivan Dzubinsky, foreman in the Merkur quarry of the Nastup mines enterprise in Tusimice, Dana Houskova, forewoman in the Ol-plant of Fruta Mochov enterprise, Lubos Kral, senior foreman in the CKD melting plant in Kutna Hora, Hana Ogurkova, worker in the Aero Vodochody enterprise, Cenek Prochazka, director of the Julius Fucik electric engineering works enterprise in Brno, Petr Strestik, leading researcher in the Elitex Concern Research Institute in Liberec, and Karel Tomasek, chief works foreman of the ground constructions enterprise in Plzen.

In defining the term "thrift" [hospodarnost], the participants say it means "sensible economizing" (dzubinsky); "improving the performance of the entire enterprise without substantially raising costs" (prochazka); and the "economical handling of manpower, materials, fuel and energy" (dobes). Houskova cites instances of a lack of thrift in penalizing employees for having broken glass while letting masses of raw materials (fruit, vegetables) rot; and Tomasek speaks of the material left lying around at construction sites. In summing up this part of the discussion, Gerle says that "thrift is a means of reaching higher goals," a means of "producing more, better and cheaper," and Pavelka describes it as "one of the aspects of rationality, that is sensible economic behavior," which is closely coupled with effectiveness and, together with it, should help "achieve higher results from existing means."

The discussion, the reporters say, shows that the "specific conditions" of the moment can "change the contents and urgency of thrift"; they quote Husak and Brezhnev to prove the point.

The report notes that in discussing "what is preventing increased thrift," Kral cites losses from accumulated deliveries of scrap steel, which prevent it from being sorted out in good time; Ogurkova cites "problems with deliveries of wrong material," Tomasek, delivery delays, and Strestik, poor coordination of plans between research and production. Houskova says that summer brigade workers (students) usually depart just when they have learned to work properly; Dobes says that up to 7 percent of his enterprise's production capacity is spent on repairs due to the poor quality of steel castings; and Dzubinsky states that "it is impossible to apply khozrashchet" or "thriftiness" when the plant has to pay for new material because its technology had not been prepared in time. Prochazka states that, instead of unloading coke mechanically, it should be transported in containers -- but that the Transport Ministry is against this; and that the current losses due to this amount to 9 percent. He also notes that the appropriate ministries were "horrified" on learning that directly producing certain castings in the metallurgical works would save 20 million kWh. Then Pavekla sums up the four factors influencing thrift: "supplier-consignee relations; quality of products; sufficient qualified manpower; and a well-balanced plan." Since, he says, every plant is in essence both a supplier and a consignee, "obstacles to enhancing thrift lie, above all, in ourselves, in the persistent endeavor to give preference to personal or collective interests before social interests." Since "the practice of mutual tolerance toward shortcomings has begun to spread," Pavelka adds, it was "necessary to introduce compulsory sanctions and even penalize those who fail to make use of sanctions and fines." Gerle stresses that the difficulties can in fact be traced back to basic production; that thrift at any price, in the interests of immediate effect, is bad; and that thrift must be viewed from long-term effects.

In discussing whether the Set of Measures provides sufficient thrift motivation for collectives and individuals, the report notes that Houskova sees the best motivation in the stipulations of the premium code; Prochazka in a good standard base [normativni zakladna]. Dzubinsky says that "many economic workers have not grasped what the Set of Measures actually is. In many working places the workers have not been sufficiently acquainted with it. The year before last we adopted a counterplan, but we had no idea what state plan we would have, and so we had to pay for this. The counterplan was broken down for us as a normal plan, and what were we supposed to do with the people? How were we supposed to resolve that?" Dobes also mentions "certain bad experience" with "adjustments of the Set of Measures" made by intraenterprise management, and warns that the "market relations [hodnotove vztahy] of the intraenterprise management" should not be overestimated.

The participants in the discussion then cite "unexpected, but gratifying successes" in their respective enterprises (manpower savings measures, plan overfulfillment, completion of projects ahead of time and so forth), all due, they say, to motivation provided by the Set of Measures. Pavelka notes that, although the set "creates scope for motivation to consistent thrift," it is nevertheless a "problem whether it is possible to fully utilize this scope and whether the will exists to do this every time." He adds that "great reserves" for this lie in "the spheres of planning and of the actual direct management, including control." According to Gerle, the set's "purpose primarily lies in supporting the enhancement of thrift," and its "most surprising result" was the "rapid reduction in production costs." On the other hand, Gerle says, the set "is insufficiently influencing" the "flexible innovation and quality" of production, for instance, in textile engineering and car production.

Gerle also says that research institutes are in error in claiming that they cannot afford more creative employees: They must simply earn enough to afford them. The "zonal manpower plan" determines "orientation limits for certain activities," so as to ensure a "proportionate development of socially needed activities," Gerle says; but the "free manpower recruitment" has no limit, and should be made use of.

In discussing new forms of motivation, Dobes notes problems in remunerations for creative technicians; Ogurkova underscores the effect of the "brigade form of labor organization," provided "certain conditions" are worked out and "necessary conditions" established. Tomasek lauds the form of "brigade khozrashchet units," whereas Dzubinsky mentions "comprehensive collectives" [komplexni kolektivy], and Kral the "combined socialist labor brigade" which has no remunerations. According to Prochazka, "neither the task distributors [ukolari], nor the foremen and functionaries feel like handling the brigade forms of work and remunerations", but this form will still be introduced this year. To illustrate that the possibilities of new remuneration forms have not yet been grasped, Gerle quotes from a letter from a bus driver, who states that he and his chums have to report their passenger figures so as to avoid pay cuts. Gerle also cites disappointing results in introducing the brigade forms of work and remunerations in engineering, where the directors are meeting with considerable opposition, and he adds: "Obviously, it will be expedient to weigh their applicability in suitably adjusted forms." But "it will be obviously very difficult to dream up something quite revolutionary in remunerations," Pavelka says; however, it is always possible to create forms of motivation which, under the given conditions, and in specific collectives, will be best and will lead to a differentiation in remunerations according to real results, according to the real quality of work, so that the superior employee gets higher pay, and the poor worker is penalized.

In discussing how to teach the collectives thrift, Ogurkova states that they should know what thrift is and be dependent on its results. Tomasek says he would like to concentrate on the younger generation and teach it what things are worth; Houskova complains about the lack of financial interest among student brigade workers, who are making things difficult for regular employees; and the other participants in the discussion stress the need to educate employees. Strestik says that "diverse directives should not hamper the workers; they are perhaps well meant, but if the workers start adhering to them, they mostly start working unthriftily in the end." Pavelka then stresses that satisfaction with work well done, together with just remuneration, form the foundation of the development of thriftiness. And Gerle adds that, in order to be thrifty in work, a person must know and do his work well; he must know the technology linked with it, so as to grasp the role of his work in the entire production process; and also realize that his work is meant to contribute to the entire society. Thus, Gerle says, we must have just remunerations and just penalties.

TERRITORY FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE OFFERED IN NOTE

LD280854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin -- The GDR is prepared to make all of its territory available for a nuclear-free zone if such were to be created in central Europe, as long as the principle of equality and equal security is observed. This is stated in an answer by the Government of the GDR to a note from the Swedish Government which had set out the prospect for the formation of a zone in Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons on both sides of the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

In the note, which was handed over on Thursday by Gerd Koenig, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, to Rune Nystroem, the Swedish ambassador in the GDR, the view is expressed that everything must be done to reduce nuclear arms in Europe and finally to completely remove them. By creating nuclear-free zones in various regions of the continent the danger of a nuclear war would be reduced and fresh impetus could be given to detente and mutually advantageous cooperation.

FRG PAPER REPORTS PEACE MOVEMENT MEMBERS ARRESTED

DW280903 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin -- Four more people from the peace movement were arrested by the "GDR" state security service early this week. Laboratory employee Petra Falkenberg as well as Edgar Hillmann and Stefan Ziegan are among those arrested. According to well-informed West Berlin circles, 12 members of the Jena peace circle have been arrested so far and some of them have been sentenced to long prison terms. Meanwhile, interrogations, house searches and arrests have also occurred in Weimar. The measures by the "GDR" security authorities are probably connected with a planned European nuclear disarmament conference slated to take place in May in West Berlin. Some members of the Jena peace circle are said to have applied to the "GDR" authorities for travel permits to participate in this conference.

COMMENTARY VIEWS REAGAN'S USE OF UNION ADDRESS

LD262054 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Siegmar Krause commentary]

[Text] Good evening. I think that a message on the state of the union is something which raises considerable expectations, and it is right that it should do so. Such a speech is also an important opportunity to say things that the United States and other countries want to hear. Under the two aspects of a requirement and an opportunity, I would now like briefly to attempt to throw some light on some of what President Ronald Reagan said last night in his State of the Union speech.

First, many commentators said that the man has courage. That is what many commentators say -- and that is not so wrong. The halfway point in his 4-year term of office was recently observed. This term so far includes more than 4 million destroyed jobs, more than 12 million unemployed -- the highest number in 43 years -- an industry that is working at only two-thirds capacity, an unprecedented level of welfare cuts, a continually rising national debt and an arms budget for which the word "record" is no longer strong enough.

It had been promised that the federal budget would be balanced. Thirteen million new jobs were to be created, industrial strength was to be reattained and, it was said, America was to be given back its morale and power.

Yet what has been achieved? The economy, according to THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, has become shaky; it is pulling the West down with it as well as undermining America's influence everywhere. I should like to add that this policy is undermining much more. It is undermining the existence -- one can almost say the bare existence -- of millions of people in rich America. Demonstrators protested at the entrance to the U.S. Congress building, demanding that there be measures to combat hunger and unemployment and that a state of emergency be declared. Some 170 participants were arrested.

Twenty million Americans are victims of the homegrown economic and social misery in the United States. What did the President have to offer this sector of the nation in his speech? I will tell you, listeners. In a certain sense he took up something which is very popular in the United States today -- he established, if you like, his own peace movement. But what is to be frozen? In a word it is to be social welfare and state spending. The President has called upon those American citizens who have to tighten their belts anyway to make fresh sacrifices. It is not I who say this, but the Democrat, Senator Edward Kennedy. The senator also added: "We need an alternative to the present economic policy, an alternative which consists above all in cutting back the defense budget and rescinding lower taxes for the rich." Other prominent American politicians have said this or something similar today. As we have said: One needs a certain amount of courage not to set out a coordinated program in a situation like this.

Now let us talk about opportunities, about chances if you like. A state of the union message is just such an opportunity for the president of a major power to say something which today affects more or less the whole of mankind; that is, to say something about what the United States intends to do to prevent a nuclear world war and to reduce the danger of military confrontation. In many countries of the world, particularly Europe, people are waiting for an answer to this question. A whole package of Soviet proposals exists, broadened to an enormous mass of negotiating material on the part of the Kremlin, as Western commentaries have put it, above all the speech by General Secretary Yuriy Andropov on 21 December last year. Let us look at all of these: The freezing of nuclear arsenals, the Soviet Union's readiness not to possess more medium-range missiles in Europe than England and France combined, the proposal to reduce the number of intercontinental missiles by a quarter, a ban on all weapons of mass destruction right on through to the reduction in the level of conventional forces, the removal of foreign military bases and the cutting back of expenditure on arms. Above all there is the proposal by the Warsaw Pact states to NATO -- and hence to the United States -- that a treaty be signed on the renunciation of the use of military force. Truly a mass of negotiating material.

What has the President answered to this? He said that he expects action and movement from the USSR. He announced his intention to deal with the arms budget in such a way that next year, once again, 14 percent more will be spent. Nothing is to be frozen there. I ask you, who should make a move and who at long last must show deeds? After this State of the Union message, one can be sure that Ronald Reagan will be having more and more critical and worried questions put to him from many quarters, including from his own camp.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO PAYS VISIT

Fischer Present at Arrival

LD261210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1136 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- Italian Foreign Minister Dr Emilio Colombo arrived in Berlin on Wednesday at lunchtime for an official visit to the GDR. He comes at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who welcomed his guest at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport.

Further leading members of the GDR Foreign Ministry were there to welcome him, as well as GDR Ambassador to Italy Dr Hans Voss and Italian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Alberto Solera.

Talks Begin 26 Jan

LD262254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Italian counterpart, Dr Emilio Colombo, began official talks on Wednesday afternoon in Berlin. The talks will deal with the future development of relations between the two countries and current international questions.

Fischer, Colombo Dinner Toasts

LD262350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1928 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner this evening in honor of his Italian counterpart, Dr Emilio Colombo. The dinner was attended by: Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee; Prof Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary for labor and wages; Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs; other GDR public figures and members of the Italian foreign minister's entourage. At the start of the dinner, Oskar Fischer and Emilio Colombo proposed toasts.

This afternoon, the Italian foreign minister honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial.

In his toast, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer took as his starting point the fact that in view of the extremely complicated and dangerous international situation, a constructive dialogue and constructive negotiations based on the will for understanding are important. "Certainly we have different opinions on many international problems, which we do not want to overlook, but in view of the increasing danger of a nuclear catastrophe we are both duty-bound to halt this threatening development and to guide it into healthy channels." The GDR demands a drastic reduction of the arms threshold with equality and equal security. "We are not seeking any unilateral advantages. We do not want security at the expense of Western neighbors, but to achieve it in patient, peaceable and useful cooperation with them."

In further statements, Oskar Fischer noted that in Prague the socialist states had again submitted concrete proposals for political and military detente. The Political Declaration is a program for halting the arms race and reviving detente, dialogue and peaceful cooperation. "Of particular importance are the USSR's new proposals on arms limitation and disarmament in the sphere of nuclear weapons. The Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO states have stated that they will use their weapons only in reply to an attack. Therefore, what is standing in the way of the signing of a treaty -- as proposed in the Prague Declaration -- on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the participating states of the Warsaw Treaty and the member-states of NATO? This is actually the touchstone as to whose statements are meant seriously. No one would lose, but the cause of peace would gain."

In conclusion, Oskar Fischer expressed his certainty that the talks would not only lend fresh, strong impulses to bilateral cooperation, but would have a favorable influence on the regions near the two countries and encourage joint efforts for a lasting, secure peace and flourishing international relations.

Dr Emilio Colombo stressed that his visit is the first to GDR by an Italian foreign minister since diplomatic relations were established 10 years ago, and that for this reason it is particularly important for bilateral relations. In this connection he recalled previous meetings, particularly that between Erich Honecker and the then Italian prime minister, Aldo Moro, on the sidelines of the 1975 Helsinki CSCE. He also pointed to the first official visit by the GDR foreign minister to Italy in October 1978. Dr Emilio Colombo spoke of relations in various spheres, such as the economic, cultural and technical-scientific, which he said, are capable of being further expanded.

Referring to the international situation, he spoke in favor of a resumption and continuation of the detente process begun in Helsinki. "The awareness of the serious international situation ought to be all the more cause for the governments to assess the difficulties and problems responsibly, and to try to eliminate the causes of the present differences." Italy is convinced that the cooperation between the two countries "can assist in reducing existing tensions, despite their different forms of government and economic systems."

His country intends to make every useful contribution to the efforts for the control and limitation of arms and for disarmament. "We are also convinced that real peace and real detente can be developed only under conditions of general security." In loyalty to the alliance system to which Italy belongs, the Italian Government assumes "in full its own responsibility with regard to the retention of the balance of forces and arms, and is also prepared to make its contribution to promoting the development of negotiations aimed at establishing a balance at the lowest possible level."

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Colombo proposed a toast to the well-being of the GDR people and to cooperation between the two countries.

## Honecker Receives Colombo

LD271141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker this morning received Italian Foreign Minister Dr Emilio Colombo for a discussion at the State Council building in Berlin. The Italian guest earlier met with Werner Krolikowski, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Council of Minister's building.

## State Documents Signed 27 Jan

LD271155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1244 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin 27 Jan (ADN) -- The positive relations between the GDR and Italy were praised in Berlin on Thursday by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Italian Foreign Minister Dr Emilio Colombo. They expressed the interest and intention of both sides to continue intensifying political dialogue with the aim of developing these relations further, to expand cooperation in trade, in the industrial and scientific-technological field without disruptions and to encourage cultural exchange.

During the meeting, Erich Honecker stressed that averting an all-destroying nuclear war, preserving and securing peace are the most important issues for states and peoples. All governments and every responsible politician should do their part to help improve the international situation, advance cooperation and contribute to peaceful, fruitful relations.

Erich Honecker referred to the Prague Declaration which, with its proposal of a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the safeguarding of peaceful relations, touched on the key issue of the present day. Through this and other proposals, the Warsaw Treaty states have opened up feasible ways for ending the arms race, for arms limitation and disarmament, including appropriate verification. It is to be hoped that these fresh initiatives receive the appropriate attention and receive a positive response from governments.

The planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles would lead, it was said, to a dangerous instability, to tensions in Europe and the whole world. That is why the efforts of all European states should be vigorously aimed at stopping the nuclear arms race and securing peace on our continent, Erich Honecker said.

The Italian foreign minister stressed that this is also the concern of his government, which wants to contribute to a resumption of East-West dialogue and supports peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation among European states. That is why it is also striving for good relations with the GDR.

Two important documents were agreed between the GDR and Italy on Thursday. Following the official talks, the GDR foreign minister and his Italian counterpart, Dr Emilio Colombo, signed a consular agreement between the two countries in the great hall of the Foreign Ministry.

Earlier, Wolfgang Bayreuther, state secretary for labor and wages, and Dr Emilio Colombo signed a protocol between the GDR and Italian Governments on regulating questions connected with guest workers.

Dr Emilio Colombo was a guest in Berlin's red town hall in the morning where he was briefed by Mayor Erhard Krack on the GDR capital's dynamic development.

Colombo Departs 27 Jan

LD271505 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin 27 Jan (ADN) -- Italian Foreign Minister Dr Emilio Colombo ended his 2-day official visit to the GDR this afternoon. He was seen off from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Also present were leading members of the ministry as well as GDR Ambassador to Italy Dr Hans Voss and Italian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Alberto Solera.

On the steps of the special plane Dr Emilio Colombo thanked the GDR foreign minister for the hospitality shown to him and his entourage.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR 26 JAN

DW261305 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the ambassador of the United States, Mrs Rozanne Ridgeway, for the presentation of her credentials. Mrs Ridgeway conveyed the greetings of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The interlocutors expressed their expectation that the development of the relations between the GDR and the United States will be continued in the interest of safeguarding peace and for the benefit of both peoples.

STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN GREETS CEAUSESCU

AU280851 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jan 83 p 1

[ND report: "Cordial Congratulations for Nicolae Ceausescu: Erich Honecker Conveyed Congratulatory Message on 65th Birthday"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory message to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on your 65th birthday I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, of the GDR State Council and on my own behalf.

The GDR people appreciate you as an eminent functionary of the Romanian workers movement and as an outstanding statesman. In your work at the head of the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania you have gained great merit in the socialist construction of our country, in the enhancement of its international standing and in the struggle for peace in the world.

We can note with satisfaction that comprehensive and fruitful relations exist between our parties, states and peoples. Our people knows how to appreciate the contribution which you are making to the consolidation of cooperation.

We are convinced that our two fraternal countries will continue to stride forward successfully on the path of socialism and peace in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, together with all the peoples of the socialist community of states.

Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accept our best wishes for good health, creative vigor and personal well-being.

SED CC GREETS CPSU AUDITING COMMISSION HEAD

AU251340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On Sunday the SED Central Committee addressed the following congratulatory message, signed by its general secretary Erich Honecker, to G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission:

Distinguished Comrade Gennadiy Fedorovich Sizov, on behalf of the Central Committee and of all GDR communists as well as on my own behalf, I most cordially congratulate you on your 80th birthday. We honor you as a tested Soviet communist who has always struggled with all his strength for our common communist ideals during all his almost 60-year membership in Lenin's party.

In your responsible activity of many years as chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission you have substantially contributed to deepening the inviolable ties of friendship and cooperation between our two parties.

We wish you, distinguished Gennadiy Fedorovich, new successes, good health and personal well-being.

HONECKER, OTHERS ATTEND 13 JAN MAGDEBURG MEETING

LD141324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0907 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Magdeburg 14 Jan (ADN) -- A meeting of the Magdeburg (Bezirk) SED Executive was held in Magdeburg yesterday, attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership. At the start of the meeting, Kurt Tiedke, first secretary of the bezirk executive and member of the SED Central Committee reviewed the results achieved in 1982 in the economy and all sectors of society. He noted that in 1982, total industrial production in the bezirk increased by 5.4 percent and labor productivity by 4.2 percent. Kurt Tiedke also pointed to results in housing construction and other social policy sectors which impressively illustrate the implementation of the unity of economic and social policies.

Erich Honecker spoke during the discussion. He thanked the comrades and the people of Magdeburg for their fruitful work and wished them further success with the high targets set for 1983. During his speech he also referred to topical questions with regard to GDR domestic and foreign policies.

Present at the discussion were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Harry Tisch, Guenther Kleiber and Margarete Mueller, and the GDR minister for foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee.

Magdeburg Hunting Trip 15 Jan

LD150152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Magdeburg, 14 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Friday invited the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR and heads of the representations of national liberation movements for the traditional hare hunting in Magdeburg Bezirk. Accompanying Erich Honecker were Willi Stoph chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president; other members of the SED Politburo and other politicians of the country, including Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, as well as ambassadors, charges d'affaires and other diplomatic representatives including the dean of the diplomatic corps, USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov.

Over 70,000 Magdeburgers gave Erich Honecher and his entourage an enthusiastic welcome on arrival at Magdeburg station, the precinct and on the way to the hotel. There were repeated friendly talks between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Council of State chairman and citizens, during which cordial words were found to thank him for the wise policy aimed at the prosperity of the people and peace.

In the evening Erich Honecker gave a dinner during which he addressed those present. He underlined that in the present period it is the most important concern of all to preserve peace for the world. Averting the danger of a nuclear war which would destroy everything, preserving and safeguarding peace are the most important things for people wherever they live. The GDR adheres steadfastly to this, Erich Honecker said. Therefore the GDR is striving with all its strength to do what it can to ensure that the international situation improves, taking into account the interests of all sides, that cooperation progresses and that peaceful, fruitful relations to mutual advantage characterize the relations between states.

In this the GDR, in the interest of peace and for the benefit of the peoples, will always be an open-minded and reliable partner.

P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR and the dean of the diplomatic corps, warmly thanked Erich Honecker in the name of the diplomatic corps for the hospitality shown.

At the departure the picture of deep trust and strong solidarity between party and people repeated itself. Once again waving, greeting Magdeburgers lined the path of Erich Honecker and his guests.

ANTIFASCIST RESISTANCE FIGHTERS MEET 24 JAN

Axen Attends

LD241034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0835 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- The Central Executive of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters started meeting in Berlin on Monday to discuss its tasks in the 1983 Karl Marx Year. The participants at the meeting cordially welcomed Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

During the conference, the Antifascist Resistance Fighters will review their work during the past year. At more than 22,000 meetings attended by more than 1.5 million mainly young people, they passed on their experiences in their selfless struggle for the cause of the working class.

Statement Adopted

LD241824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Antifascist resistance fighters of the GDR are called upon to convey their experiences in the struggle for socialism and peace and against fascism and war to a greater extent to young people in the 1983 Karl Marx Year. "Today the joint struggle by the socialist countries, antifascists and all peace-loving people is directed against the renewed threat of war, against imperialist confrontation policy and the NATO arms drive policy and against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe," says a statement adopted on Monday by the meeting of the Central Executive of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters. It welcomes with great satisfaction the Political Declaration of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact States.

Axen Address

AU261943 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[NC/ADN report: "Antifascist Strugglers: All Strength for Socialism and Peace: GDR Antifascist REsistance Strugglers Adopted Declaration: Hermann Axen and Otto Funke spoke at Berlin Session; Vivid Discussion"]

[Excerpt] After the greetings conveyed to the participants in the session by Fritz Reuter, deputy chairman of the central leadership of the Committee of GDR Antifascist Resistance Fighters, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, took the floor:

He underscored that the struggle for preserving and securing peace is currently the most important task. "The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe planned for this year is a serious threat to peace and conjures up the danger of a nuclear war." These adventurous plans are fresh proof that the aggressive forces of imperialism have not abandoned their attempts to achieve world domination. Once again they are seeking a way out of the crisis by means of an intensified confrontational course vis-a-vis the socialist states and of a thus far unprecedented arms drive.

The increased strength of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states as well as the growing importance of the peace forces in the capitalist states are providing the basis which ensures that the class enemy will not succeed in imposing his will on the peoples by force of arms, Hermann Axen underscored and pointed out: "The year 1983 will be marked by the constructive peace proposals of the socialist states." The Prague Declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states agrees with the interests of all peoples and constitutes a program for arms limitation and detente acceptable to all states.

Hermann Axen pointed to the inseparable connection between securing peace and the constant strengthening of socialism. The economic strategy for the eighties, adopted at the 10th SED Congress, has proved to be the guideline for using the potential inherent in socialism. This year, which is dedicated to recognition of the founder of scientific socialism, it is important to enterprisingly implement the decisions of the fifth SED Central Committee session for the further development of the national economy.

"We antifascist strugglers can prove with our own experience how much Karl Marx's scientific doctrine has oriented us in our struggle and how it has led us onto the path of victory," Hermann Axen stated. "The comprehensive strengthening of the GDR -- this is the best tribute which can be rendered to Karl Marx."

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND BERLIN ANTIFASCIST RALLY

LD251525 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jan (ADN) -- Thousands of workers in Berlin and numerous militia units of the working class were united by admonition and exhortation at a rally on Tuesday before the Karl-Leibknecht building in the center of the GDR capital. They paid tribute not only to the KPD's powerful demonstration against fascism and war on the same spot 50 years ago, but called upon people not to forget the fascist period in Germany and to do everything to ensure that peace is maintained. A warm welcome was given to members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann and Konrad Naumann, and to Egon Erenz, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ.

Slogans such as "In the Spirit of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck -- Ready for Action for the All-Round Strengthening of the GDR" and "Europe Must Not Become a Euroshima" dominated the meeting in Luxemburg Platz Square before the former KDP's Central Committee building. On 25 January 1933, 130,000 communists, social democrats and unaffiliated marched to the Karl-Liebknecht building where the KPD party leadership stood on the tribunal with Ernst Thaelmann. In keeping with this antifascist action, large sections of the Berlin working people demonstrated their abhorrence of fascism and their support for the KPD's policy.

## FUTURE AIR FORCE OFFICERS TAKE TRAINING EXAMS

DW241453 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Wolfgang Schiel report]

[Summary] What is true for the institutes of higher learning in the GDR in general just now also applies to the officer training academies of the National People's Army: examination time.

Future pilots of the GDR Air Force are undergoing examination "on the jet flight simulator L-39 Albatross, the testing installation made in the CSSR," at the Franz Mehring Officer Academy of the Air Force and Air Defense. Everything in this installation is "realistic, the narrow room in the cockpit with the multitude of instruments, handles and levers" and "even the noise of the engine." The examination includes the "simulated liftoff from the starting and landing strip, the first banking of the left and the [word indistinct] view of the Lausitz Landscape."

Under examination just now is 22-year-old officer candidate, second term student, Jan Paul Haeusler from Riesa. The orders given to him by flight training instructor Horst Becker are in Russian as Russian is "the command language." Instructor Horst Becker himself has an active duty flight record of 3,300 hours in 28 years. According to Horst Becker, it is possible to simulate on the L-39 any "standard actions" a pilot would have to perform in flight.

## BRIEFS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Fernando Augusto Terrera, ambassador of the Republic of Argentina, for a farewell visit, during which the readiness of both states was stressed to expand relations in the interest of strengthening peace and of benefiting both peoples. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 25 Jan 83 DW]

## POLICE TAKE MEASURES AGAINST DISSIDENT RAJK

NC262220 Paris AFP in English 2206 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Vienna, Jan 26 (AFP) -- Hungarian police today expelled Laszlo Rajk from his flat in central Budapest, which was used to distribute dissident literature, reports reaching here from the Hungarian capital said. Around 100 police raided the flat early today, throwing out both furniture and books. The authorities ordered the flat sealed and the telephone cut off. But sources said most of the dissident texts had been removed before police arrived. Four people who were in the flat at the time were arrested but released a few hours later.

When Mr Rajk, son of the Hungarian interior minister executed in 1949, protested against the measures, he was told that they stemmed from the fact that he had two flats in the city. Mr Rajk, however, said he aimed to reopen another dissident literature centre in his new flat.

## TV VIEWS REAGAN ADDRESS, UPCOMING GENEVA TALKS

LD262246 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Comment by unidentified news announcer]

[Excerpts] We start the foreign news with U.S. President Reagan's State of the Union address.

Moscow received Reagan's speech bad-humoredly and with reason. Even if something better was not expected in the Soviet capital, something different was hoped for.

The Geneva talks resume tomorrow. The stake is large. If agreement is reached, it will mean greater security and fewer weapons. If not, around 600 new American missiles will appear in Europe at the end of the year. The most encouraging sentence in Reagan's speech concerned Washington's readiness to thoroughly examine the serious Soviet proposals. In other words, there is no trace of serious, new American proposals at the moment. However, the new American missiles are being slowly readied.

Neither are the other armaments reports very encouraging. The putting into battle order of the new super-bomber, the B-1, is being done with great speed in the United States. One of the variants of this bomber can carry 22 missiles of word-for-word fatal accuracy. The so-called Central Command, which can send American forces to 20 African and Asian countries if Washington requires it, has also been created.

The use of the Soviet threat to invoke fear continues of both sides of the ocean. One of the most recent attempts is by BILD ZEITUNG -- one of the most stupid papers of the FRG, by the way -- which writes that the range of the Soviet SS-20 missiles is 8,000 kilometers. This is not taken seriously even by the American weapons experts, but it is certain that many believe it. The false news is not at all an innocent bird for it wants to make people believe that the Soviet proposals are without value and that the missiles are able to reach their West European targets even from Siberia. What is encouraging is that it is not BILD ZEITUNG that makes the policy of Western Europe.

For example, in one of his night interviews, the British foreign secretary proposed a compromise solution in the affair of Euro-missiles, although at the moment he has not said what this would be. The archbishop of Canterbury, the highest papal dignitary of the Anglican church, has criticized the Western response given to the Soviet proposals very sharply. He said that it is an astounding thing that every Soviet proposal is described as a propaganda trick.

However, the secretary general of the UN takes the Soviet proposals very seriously. Perez de Cuellar, at the invitation of Andropov, is to visit Moscow in March. One of the main topics of his discussions will be arms limitation, for which, as he has said, the atmosphere is now favorable. As to why the atmosphere is favorable -- he did not say. Nevertheless, after so much bad news it would be good to hope that Perez de Cuellar, who held talks with Reagan not long ago, knows something we do not.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1983 SIGNED WITH GDR 25 JAN

Increase by 5.6 Percent

LD261124 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI) -- Janos Vas and Dieter Lemke, Hungarian and GDR deputy ministers of foreign trade, signed a Hungarian-GDR trade and payment protocol for 1983. It envisages a 5.6 per cent increase and a trade worth 1,600 million roubles this year.

Mutual deliveries of machinery account for the 65 per cent of total trade. Vehicle industry and the production of agricultural machinery remain the main fields of cooperation. Hungary is to export 810 Ikarus buses, spare parts worth 70 million roubles, plant protection machinery, equipment for the food industry, machine-tools, telephone exchanges, medical instruments and computer technology to the GDR, and import 8,400 lorries and microbuses, 32,000 cars, and motorcycles, harvesters, machines for the textile and construction industries, electronic data processors and computers.

Mutual deliveries of raw and basic materials are to continue. The GDR is to export 500,000 tons of fuel-cake, 170,000 tons potassium salt, and chemical and construction materials to Hungary. Hungary is to export 140,000 tons of bauxite, 25,000 tons of aluminium oxide, several thousand tons of aluminium slabs and semi-finished aluminium products.

Further Details

LD260256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, 25 Jan (ADN) -- Trade turnover between the GDR and Hungary in 1983 will reach R1.6 billion. This is stated in a protocol on trade between the two states which was signed in Budapest on Tuesday.

Extensive deliveries of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, electronic and chemical products as well as raw materials and intermediate products will be continued in 1983. GDR mechanical engineering combines will export machine tools and textile machinery as well as lifting and transport equipment, combine harvesters, swath mowers, forage harvesters, high pressure balers and other harvesting equipment. The GDR motor industry is to export trucks and trailers, passenger cars and motorbikes. Hungary will also import chemical products, cement, potash and 500,000 tons of lignite briquettes from the GDR.

The GDR will import from Hungary machine tools, agricultural, food processing and luxury goods machinery, electronic data processing equipment and components for microelectronics. There will also be an increase in imports of equipment for heating and power plants. The raw materials that the GDR is to import include aluminum, bauxite and aluminium oxide.

Imports of food and luxury goods, products of light industry, will continue in 1983. These include grain, seed, poultry, fruit and vegetable preserves, wines and champagne, shoes and ready-made clothing.

PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH ROMANIA

AU251433 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jan 83 p 2

[Unattributed article: "On the Anniversary of the Hungarian-Romanian Friendship Treaty"]

[Text] The Hungarian-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was concluded 35 years ago, on 24 January 1948. Reflecting the social changes that took place following the liberation of the two countries, this document has opened a new epoch in the history of relations between the two neighboring peoples.

The principles and objectives laid down in the treaty have stood the test of time: they have been successfully promoting the development of cooperation between our countries and they remain timely for the present as well. The renewal of the treaty in 1972 and the agreements accepted at the meeting between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu in June 1977 serve as a foundation for collaboration between the two countries, between our peoples, for serving our socialist development and sociopolitical objectives.

In the past 3 and a half decades, cooperation between the two parties and two countries contributed to the successes that have been achieved by our peoples in socialist construction. Bilateral relations, as well as the joint activity conducted within the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, have fostered our countries' advancement and strengthening. Nevertheless, there are still many unexploited possibilities in a more complete utilization and expansion of relations serving mutual advantages in the areas of the economy, culture and tourism. And the Romanian nationalities living in our country and the Hungarian nationalities in Romania respectively can impart further stimulus to the strengthening of friendship between our peoples and the deepening of cooperation serving the good of our countries and the entire socialist community.

On the occasion of the anniversary, we sincerely wish the working people of Romania further successes in building a socialist society, the successful accomplishment of the objectives they have set themselves and the ascendance of the country. In the spirit of the treaty concluded 35 years ago, in the future, as before, we wish to strive actively to successfully develop Hungarian-Romanian cooperation and to realize our common socialist objectives.

HAVASI, SED'S FELFE HOLD TALKS 25 JANUARY

LD261136 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and member [as received] of the Central Committee, currently on visit to Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee, discussed issues on Hungarian agricultural policy and food production, with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

HSWP'S SARLOS VISIT TO CSONGRAD COUNTRY REPORTED

LD280805 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Istvan Sarlos has been informed about the state of Csongrad County. The Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers heard, at the county party committee, a briefing about the area's economic, social and cultural life. Then, he called on the Grain Cultivation Research Institute. In the afternoon, Istvan Sarlos took part in an aktiv at the Csongrad County party committee.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON STATE OF UNION SPEECH

LD271530 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 27 Jan -- "The tone of Ronald Reagan's State of the Union message delivered on January 25 indicates that he is well aware that, half way through his term, the state of the country's economy and its relations with the outside world are the subject of deep concern and the object of criticism," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote today.

It added that "in the circumstances, Reagan found it judicious to admit that the economy is in a state of crisis and laid emphasis on the necessity of cooperation of the Republican and Democratic parties, as well as the administration and Congress to overcome the crisis."

"The tone of the message, dramatic at times, contained no indication of a clear-cut reorientation of the administration's hitherto programme of action in relation to internal and foreign problems as well. But a very critical reaction of the Democrats who command a majority in Congress seems to suggest that individual parts of the President's programme may be blocked in Congress," ZYCIE WARSZAWY predicted.

WARSAW REPORTS GLEMP'S DEPARTURE FOR ROME

LD271319 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, left for Rome today. He is accompanied by Bishops Zbigniew Fraszewski, Jerzy Modzelewski, and Jan Nowak. The visit is connected with the elevation of the primate to the office of cardinal.

At Warsaw airport they were seen off by auxiliary bishops of the Warsaw and Gniezno archdiocese and workers of the primate's Secretariat and Poland's Episcopate. Representatives of the office for religious affairs were also present.

Pope to Visit in June

NC281005 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Rome, Jan 28 (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II will travel to his native Poland in June as planned, Polish Archbishop Josef Glemp asserted here today.

Archbishop Glemp also told a radio interviewer that he was today more optimistic regarding Poland's internal situation than he was when he was last in Rome a month ago.

He said he hoped that "a sort of historic compromise" would be reached that would improve life in the country.

Observers noted that in Italian, the term "historic compromise" was first used by the Communists to describe an agreement worked out with the Catholic leadership of the Christian Democratic Party on political and social questions.

Archbishop Glemp, who is here to be officially installed as a cardinal on February 2, said the date, duration and itinerary of the Pope's visit to Poland would not be determined before March.

## POREBSKI INTERVIEW ON PARTY'S STATUS PUBLISHED

PM271609 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 15/16 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Interview with Professor Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Wroclaw PZPR Voivodship Committee in Wroclaw by Tadeusz Persidok; date, place not given; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] [Question] What is the party's status today? Let me address this question to your, first and foremost, in your capacity as first secretary of the voivodship committee in Wroclaw, a city which had no little role to play in the chronicle of the Polish unrest....

[Answer] I will begin with numbers. After the 2 years of crisis our organization has lost about one-fourth of its total membership. This is a nationwide figure. In our voivodship, on the other hand, the rate was about one-third. This means that the process of leaving the party has been more deeply rooted here. There must be reasons for this. They are currently being analyzed, but it is too early to reach any final conclusions.

[Question] But what is your own feeling? Were those who left the worst, least valuable PZPR members?

[Answer] It is usually said that those who left were mostly comrades of short standing, who did not have much to do with the party. Others who returned their party cards were those who simply broke down under the mental strain caused by the situation that arose in the country at the time of the most intense political crisis. I believe that all these reasons are partly true.

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, I BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD ALSO BE TRUE TO SAY THAT SOME OF THOSE WHO LEFT WERE COMRADES OF GREAT MERIT WHOM WE REGARDED AS GOOD COMMUNISTS.

Today, even though they do not carry a party card, we can reckon that they have remained good communists.

[Question] Might it then be possible, and desirable, for them to return?

[Answer] That is a separate matter. The party is at this moment noting cases of a certain reflection on the part of some former comrades. Some declare the wish to return. I think that party organizations throughout the country will consider their requests with due prudence.

[Question] Comrade Secretary, does the question of the party's "numerical balance" really reveal its actual condition today?

[Answer] We should not overestimate the party's condition -- that is, its effectiveness in action -- as it was before August 1980. My own observation, drawn mostly, but not exclusively, from the sphere of the intelligentsia, confirms that there was excessive formalism present in the party's activity, that party discipline was shaky and that there was very little talks of ideology. Quite simply, it was not a strong party, and, in many instances, neither was it effective.

When we were deliberating, at the voivodship level, on the necessary stages leading to the party's rebuilding, the state prevalent before August 1980 was demed to be the first and lowest stage from which to depart. I rather think that "minimum program" has already been realized. We have reasons to be pleased of meetings, and what is commonly termed "the heat of discussion" in most of our party organizations. In saying "we" I refer to all party members.

[Question] But at the same time our native "critics", as well as certain foreign "commentators", have been going so far as to state that the party has practically ceased to exist....

[Answer] That is simply not true. The party does exist and it has, to a large extent, rebuilt itself. A step forward has been made along the difficult road to consolidation. But the main problem, and one which has to be seen in terms of several years instead of just months, is the building of an authentically strong party.

IF WE WANT TO BUILD A STRONG PARTY, THEN THE PARTY MUST BE STRONG TOO.

[Question] "A strong party" is a term which has been made use of also by our enemies. Strong: that means one which keeps its citizens on a short rein.

[Answer] We know that it means something different. It means a state which has both a short-term and a long-term program for social development (largely accepted by the majority of the population) and is capable of implementing those programs in a consistent way. A state with a well-functioning administrative apparatus, which, however, must never forget its role of serving society. And, against this background, a strong party. I think that -- even though we have many documents, such as the ninth congress resolution, or the resolutions passed at the Central Committee's plenary sessions -- we must insist, without delay, better acquainting party members with our fundamental principles. The rejection of these principles should mean automatic elimination from our ranks.

[Question] A "party decalogue" and "confession of faith"?

[Answer] A register of everything that, for a communist, should remain above any discussion. On the face of it, the thing appears to be quite simple and elementary, but nonetheless we ought to be gradually introducing that kind of order in the party.

THE PARTY'S UNITY SHOULD BE BASED ON FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

Which does not mean that discussion is to be eliminated from party life. Lack of life within an organization is always proof of the beginning of a crisis.

[Question] A strong party is capable of influencing its outside environment. Without it even the best internal consolidation is of little use....

[Answer] And this is precisely our weakest point. We had abandoned the image of the party member-cum-agitator, and although it already looked as if that institution could be safely put in mothballs, life itself showed that it cannot.

These, then, would be the first two elements of the party's gain in strength.

The third one would be the cadre policy, and this can be understood in two ways. On the one hand, it concerns the support given to good candidates, including those who are not party members. Until now, party organizations have mostly favored their own PZPR members....

[Question] "...he is a party member and therefore can be trusted...."

[Answer] Oh no, that often turned out to be an illusion in the past! And there is the other thing: the selection of the cadre to lead the party itself.

WE SHOULD STRIVE TO STAFF THE LEADING POSITIONS IN THE PARTY WITH THE BEST PEOPLE THE PARTY HAS AT ITS DISPOSAL.

It very often happened in the past that a local civil servant would have qualifications far exceeding those of many an aktivist from the party apparatus.

THIS IMPORTANT MATTER CAN BE EXPRESSED, BRIEFLY, IN THE FOLLOWING SLOGAN: "ONLY THE BEST PEOPLE TO LEAD THE PARTY!"

And, last, the vital matter of education in the party. The question is no longer that of a secondary or higher school diploma. Those are obvious things. The crux of the matter is the need to find the method of continuously arming party members with arguments, and giving them the awareness of the party's long-term goals. For it is only with the help of our own knowledge that we can convince those around us.

[Question] Which arguments are more important in this dialogue with society: the political or the economic, "pedestrian" ones?

[Answer] Very many people view the credibility and the rationality of the party's and the state's policy through the prism of their own successes, their own realization of their needs and aspirations. We cannot escape this; it is the same everywhere -- even in other political and economic systems. We would not be realists if we counted on anything else. We must, of course, continue to remind people of our capabilities. We must not make promises on credit -- as has been done in the past. Although economic arguments are very important, they are not the only thing that counts.

AMONG THE REASONS FOR THE CURRENT CRISIS WE MUST MENTION -- AND THIS BY NO MEANS IN LAST PLACE -- THE PROTEST AGAINST THE EXISTING FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

No ordinary mortal could hope for the chance to reach the state's highest authorities with his proposals or suggestions. There was a growing general feeling of helplessness. This mistake must not be repeated by anyone now.

[Question] My last question: What guarantee is there that "there can be no return to the situation existing before August 1980"? It is, after all, much easier to ensure that the state of affairs existing before December 1981 is not repeated.

[Answer] We would all wish for such a firm guarantee.

THE PRICE OF EVERY SUCCESSIVE CRISIS WOULD BE HIGHER.

But we must admit in all honesty that it is not possible to exclude the future possibility of the existence of the germ of some new social crisis. No sociologist can eliminate that from his prognosis for the future. Society develops in various circumstances, and these do not always correspond to our wishes.

THE THING IS TO NOTICE AND ELIMINATE THESE SIGNS OF CRISIS IN GOOD TIME.

Next, it is necessary to be able to persuade the population that our maneuver was indeed vitally necessary and the best one to apply.

[Question] And to achieve this, the persuaders must have credibility in the eyes of society....

[Answer] Yes, but we must remember that words can be responsible for only 10 percent of the credibility buildup. The other 90 percent is furnished by facts.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation.

PAP CHIEF EDITOR, CORRESPONDENT ON EXPULSION

LD272200 Warsaw PAP in English 2136 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] The former PAP correspondent in Washington Stanislaw Glabinski returned to Poland today after being groundlessly expelled from the United States in retaliation for the withdrawal of the press accreditation and the right of stay in Poland from the American UPI news agency journalist Ruth Ellen Gruber, who had been reported by the press as having overstepped the rights of a journalist-foreign correspondent.

S. Glabinski's journey back to Poland took six days, becuase he had to go via Montreal as the American authorities had suspended direct air travel between New York and Warsaw. At the initial stage of his trip he had trouble obtaining the delivery of all his luggage to Montreal. A further delay was caused by a technical defect of an airliner.

The returning journalist was welcomed in Warsaw by members of the PAP management, representatives of the PUWP CC Press, Radio and TV Department, Government Press Office, Foreign Ministry, his friends and family.

S. Glabinski told journalists upon arrival that he had expected the American authorities to move against him. "I know what the Reagan administration is like and what can be expected from him. I know that this is a very arrogant administration and, unfortunately, very anti-Polish. It is, regrettably, the worst, the most aggressive administration in the postwar period and one with the least understanding of today's world."

"It is a very unpleasant affair when someone is expelled from some country, it is a thing to be wished for the foe," continued S. Glabinski. "I was not taken by surprise at the moment when this was announced in public."

"I have the very doubtful honour to be the first Polish correspondent in the history of Polish-American relations to be expelled from the United States.

"I have told the American television about this fact at the moment I was boarding the plane in Washington. I also said that this was the best proof of the stage at which the Polish-American relations had arrived.

"I can say that the recent period, especially the recent one and a half year were particularly difficult for the work by a Polish correspondent, because a tide of anti-Polish policy was rising in Washington. I have no anti-American prejudice and I have never concealed this fact. I like the United States, I like the Americans and I believe that good relations between the United States and Poland should arise both from the tradition and interests of both countries. This has been obviously broken off by the Reagan administration, which is disadvantageous both for Poland and the United States."

Tonight, PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski met with Polish journalists and foreign correspondents accredited in Poland at a news conference arranged in Warsaw's PAP headquarters.

The news conference chairman PAP editor in chief Janusz Roszkowski recalled at the outset that Stanislaw Glabinski had been expelled from the United States by the country's administration in retaliation for the expulsion of UPI's Miss Ruth Gruber from Poland for her violation of the status of foreign correspondent.

"In the case of the expulsion of our correspondent from the United States we are dealing with an unprecedented situation in the history of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY" emphasized editor Roszkowski.

"PAP correspondents always and everywhere have been loyal to the authorities of the countries in which they have worked, they have observed the regulations binding a foreign correspondent. Our correspondent has not been charged with anything in this case. We are witnessing a very brutal form of retaliation which is all the more acute for both our agency and our press that the PAP representative has been the only Polish news agency representative on U.S. soil."

PAP editor in chief Janusz Roszkowski went on: "The expulsion of our correspondent from Washington means a halt to the flow of information by a Polish news agency journalist about such an important spot in the geography of the world press as the U.S. capital is.

"This is a very acute shortcoming and all the more deplorable that the situation concerning the state of U.S. correspondents on Polish soil has virtually remained unchanged as the two American news agencies -- UPI and AP -- still operate in Poland.

"Miss Gruber, who had left Poland, was not the only representative of her agency. Another UPI correspondent accredited to our authorities has remained at the agency post and continues to despatch regularly his materials," said editor Janusz Roszkowski.

Next the floor was taken by journalist Stanislaw Glabinski.

Addressing the conference, Mr Glabinski introduced himself as a longtime PAP employee and foreign correspondent.

"I have worked in the United States for six years. I have always made it clear in my dispatches that I like the United States as a country, and I hope this will also find reflection in what I write later. I like the Americans, and I have always considered them a diligent nation from which one can learn a lot, irrespective of all the political problems between Poland and the United States, between our socialist part of the world and the United States as the biggest capitalist country.

"I have always believed and continue to believe that dialogue between our countries and our parts of the world has been and is necessary," Mr Glabinski said.

Stanislaw Glabinski continued: "If my frustration runs so deep, it is because at this moment the United States has an administration which does not perceive any possibility of dialogue and does not want any dialogue.

"I'm deeply convinced that my expulsion from the United States is a form of manifesting the fact that the U.S. Administration does not want to practice any dialogue with us.

"I really do not need to assure that I have never overstepped or violated any American laws. Although the State Department has never shown any special sympathy for my work as a correspondent, and less even so during the past year and a half. I have never been told that they do not like what I write. I have never been accused of writing untruth and it is my profound belief that no one has ever had any grounds to charge me with distorting facts.

"I have been expelled from the United States in retaliation for what took place in Poland."

"The Reagan administration has been pursuing a policy of retaliation. It has made that policy into a doctrine of its behaviour towards Poland," Mr. Glabinski emphasized.

"I find this fact distressing. According to me, that policy leads to nowhere. It can only lead to mishap, especially when it is applied by a big power and the administration of a big country like the United States," Mr. Glabinski said.

He added that the political meaning of the fact that a Polish newsman has been expelled from the United States is "part and parcel of the U.S. Administration's policy applied with respect to Poland for a long time already. I could see that policy grow."

"Never since the last war has the United States had an administration so wrongly understanding the world as the present one does," Mr. Glabinski reiterated in conclusion of his statement.

RYBICKI ON PERSONNEL CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION

LD271520 Warsaw PAP in English 1438 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 27 Jan -- "Over the past year the intensity of personnel changes in state administration has eased to some extent. Especially the second half of 1982 brought certain stability to that situation. Of the total number of 200 senior executive posts, including ministers, under secretaries of state, heads of central offices, their deputies and general directors, personnel changes affected 29 posts. But large-scale personnel reshuffles continued at lower levels," Professor Zygmunt Rybicki, under-secretary of state at the Council of Ministers' office told a PAP reporter.

In 1982 new legal bases in the form of a set of rules governing the work of civil servants employed in ministries, central, voivodship, municipal and rural offices were established. The rules which entered into force on 1 January 1983 are expected to be instrumental in raising the efficiency of the administration's personnel. A new system of training and perfecting of personnel for the administration was created in 1982.

"We still lack a coherent system of control, an indispensable instrument in management, in the administration," continued Professor Rybicki.

"In my opinion, the flow of information inside the administrative apparatus, is not yet smooth enough. There are cases when certain matters got stuck or even distorted to some extent at the department level in the ministries. Equally, sections of voivodship offices are still incapable of being a creative partner to the changes we have been aiming at, said Professor Rybicki.

DAILY ASSESSES RISE AND FALL OF RADIO SOLIDARITY

AU270909 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 83 p 5

[Report signed "(ROCH)": "Behind the Scenes of a Subversive Radio Station"]

[Text] The idea itself was conceived in the 1970's by a circle of Workers Defense Committee [KOR] activists. It was they who transferred this idea, along with some others, to the ranks of "Solidarity." Preparations to implement this idea were undertaken from June 1981; essential equipment was collected and money was accumulated. The primary plans assumed that; the creation of a private radio station would serve to maintain contact between each chapter. Later on, there was talk of becoming independent of the state radio network, so as to broaden "Solidarity's" possible sphere of influence on public opinion. This was to be the next stage in the struggle for authority.

On the evening of 12 April 1982, it was possible in certain areas of Warsaw to hear a short program being broadcast by a station calling itself "Radio Solidarity." It called for opposition to the government, joining the underground and the continuation of union activities. The district state radio inspectorate in Warsaw informed the chief command of the Citizens' Militia of the broadcast. Three days later, the military garrison prosecutors' office began investigations aimed at detecting and detaining the leaders of this illegal radio station.

Toward the end of April, "Radio Solidarity" made its second address. This time, the program featured Zbigniew Romaszewski, the former KOR and "Solidarity" activist who was then in hiding. Introducing himself as the founder of the radio station, he repeated the theses embraced by the first program and announced the continuation of the station's activities.

The following programs were broadcast at weekly intervals and their content concerned the incidents that took place in Warsaw on 3 and 13 May. The programs recommended the undertaking of protest actions within all levels of the suspended trade union, as well as organizing preparations for a general strike. As opposed to the first broadcasts, these programs were transmitted on two frequencies, which hindered the station's detection.

On 6 June, directly after the end of the eighth successive "Radio Soldiarity" broadcast, a militia control stopped two young men in Warsaw on Krakowska Street. A disassembled radio transmitter coupled with a cassette tape recorder was found in the briefcase they were carrying.

Some 90 percent of the transmitter was made up of parts which are available in the country. The remainder, the parts which are of crucial importance to the functioning of a radio station, were made in the United States. These parts reached Poland, as later became evident, mainly in parcels addressed to various charitable institutions. The assembly of a broadcasting transmitter did not, in view of this, present any difficulties.

"Radio Solidarity's" broadcasting equipment was built by a certain Warsaw engineer, who, like Romaszewski's other associates, was lavishly paid for his services. He received, for instance, Z50,000 for one transmitter.

However, the operators of "Radio Solidarity" could afford to pay so much. For it received Z4 million from the union underground as well as $30,000 in order to finance its activities.

The detained men, who were Dariusz R. and Jacek B., played the role of so-called broadcasting technicians for "Radio Solidarity". Their task was to set up automatic broadcasting equipment in the appropriate place and then take it away after the broadcast was over.

Broadcasts were always made from apartments at the highest floors of skyscraper blocks, but only in the city center. The point of this was to ensure a good reception by the embassies of Western states, which transmitted the program's content to foreign correspondents and Polish-language radio stations. This was also intended to strengthen the belief that the underground in Poland has much influence on society. The West's political and material support for the station's actions was, after all, based on this.

The arrest of Dariusz R. and Jacek B. accelerated the progress of events. On 5 July, functionaries of the militia arrested the wife of Zbigniew Romaszewski, "Radio Solidarity's" announcer, along with a few of the station's coworkers, in one of the apartments used for the conspiracy. Romaszewski himself was apprehended some 3 weeks later. "Radio Solidarity's" activities will come to an end at the Warsaw District Military Court. On 24 January, the court will convene to consider the charges brought against Zbigniew Romaszewski and nine other persons who did not refrain from activities within the suspended trade union "Soldiarity" after the imposition of martial law, and continued these activities by organizing and operating an illegal radio station.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC CORPS ON BIRTHDAY

AU261643 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received, at the State Council Palace the heads of diplomatic missions and representatives of certain international organizations accredited in our country, who congratulated him on the 50th anniversary of his political and revolutionary activity and on his 65th birthday. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Opera, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Voitec, Miu Dobrescu, Nicolae Giosan, Petru Enache, Stefan Andrei, and Manea Manescu and Iosif Kovacs, vice presidents of the State Council."

The dean of the diplomatic corps, Peruvian Ambassador Roger Eloy Soayza Saavedra, warmly congratulated President Nicolae Ceausescu and pointed to "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to developing Romania's relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries in the world." President Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech on this occasion.

Addresses Envoys

AU261754 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at birthday reception for the diplomatic corps, on 26 January in Bucharest -- recorded]

[Text] Mr Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, messrs and comrade heads of missions of states with which Romania has diplomatic ties:

I would like to thank you for the congratulations and wishes extended to me on the 50th anniversary of my political and revolutionary activity and on my 65th birthday. I thank you for the positive assessments and wishes concerning Romania's relations with the countries you represent.

Indeed, in the almost 40 years since the national and social liberation revolution -- years of building the new, socialist system -- our people have attained outstanding successes in all fields of activity. This has facilitated a broad development of Romania's international cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields as well as the expansion of our country's diplomatic relations with a large number of states.

As is well known, Romania has acted and continues to firmly work to expand relations of cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. We firmly advocate that these relations be based upon principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force. These principles are recognized today by all states and resolute action is being taken to ensure that they should really guide all international activity and all interstate relations.

Although I referred to various international issues in my meeting with you on New Year's Eve, I cannot fail to mention again that now, at the beginning of a new year, all states are still confronted with various international problems. We believe that everything possible should be done to ensure ever broader cooperation to halt the aggravation in international affairs, to put an end to the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear. Romania firmly speaks out for pooling the efforts of all states and peoples to proceed to resolving all problems through negotiations alone.

We believe that 1983 is a decisive year in many respects for the question of disarmament, primarily nuclear. Our consideration is based on the fact that new medium-range nuclear missiles are scheduled to be deployed this year in Europe, while the number of existing missiles is scheduled to be increased. Therefore, we believe that everything should be done to halt the deployment and expansion of medium-range missiles.

There is no doubt that the deployment of new medium-range missiles would seriously aggravate the situation in Europe and would increase the danger of war and destruction. Hence, we believe that everything possible should be done this year to prevent the deployment and increase in medium-range missiles and to reach an agreement on removing existing missiles and halting the deployment of new ones. In so doing, one should obviously proceed from principles subscribed to by all states, that is, that the balance of power be ensured. This balance though should not be attained through new nuclear arms and missiles, but by reducing and cutting back on the existing ones to an ever lower level.

In this respect I would like to point out the importance of the Political Declaration adopted this month by the socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact. This declaration reflects the concern and determination of these states to resolutely work to halt the arms race and bring about disarmament -- primarily nuclear. I would like to mention the proposals on beginning direct negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. We believe that these negotiations and the attainment of a disarmament agreement between two military blocs would have a decisive impact on the entire international scene, since these two military blocs actually possess more than 80 percent of all arms and almost all nuclear weapons. I would also like to mention the proposals on concluding a nonaggression pact between the two military blocs.

We believe that the proposals made in Prague are realistic and meet not only the interests of our peoples but also the interests of NATO peoples and all peoples in Europe and throughout the world. Therefore, we expect the NATO countries to give a constructive reply, and we hope that negotiations will begin, both on the basis of proposals made by the Warsaw Pact socialist countries and on the basis of proposals made by NATO countries and others, in order to reach acceptable agreements for both sides. As I have already said in the past, we believe that the proposals advanced by both sides should be discussed and taken into account at such negotiations. Proceeding from this, we should act -- in a spirit of responsibility for the life and existence of our peoples, Europe and all mankind -- to reach appropriate agreements.

In this spirit we would like to jointly work with your governments, chiefs of state and peoples, proceeding from our responsibility to our peoples and the peace of all mankind. I stress this now, because, as I said last night, I started my political life in a difficult period of fascist upsurge and war preparations. I started my political life fighting fascism and war. Now, mankind is also facing a difficult situation. The life and existence of civilization itself and of our people and nations are at stake. Therefore, we should resolutely work, regardless of any difference in social systems and political-religious concepts, for peace, disarmament, and the independence of peoples.

I would like to mention on this occasion, too, the question of the new economic order, underdevelopment and the need for an appropriate agreement between rich and poor countries, which is an objective prerequisite for overcoming the international economic crisis, for economic recovery, and for raising the living standard of almost two-thirds of mankind. There are many problems still to be resolved. I do not want to dwell upon them now. I have mentioned a few, which are the most important international problems today. I would like to express the hope that this year our peoples and governments will cooperate more actively in all fields, will work to develop relations of economic scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation and will contribute to resolving serious international problems in the interest of detente, peace, independence, and the existence of peoples.

Messrs and comrade diplomatic representatives, I thank you for the wishes extended to me and the Romanian people, and I assure you that the Romanian people and I, personally, will do everything to implement the policy of Socialist Romania and the Romanian people's aspirations for cooperation, peace, and socioeconomic progress. I reiterate our determination to broadly develop cooperation with your countries and all states. I wish you success in your activity in Romania aimed at developing ties between our countries, and I wish your peoples much happiness, prosperity and peace. Thank you. [applause]

PARTY, GOVERNMENT GIVES DINNER FOR CEAUSESCU

AU261850 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Summary] "The RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania today gave at the Victoria Square Palace in Bucharest, a comradely dinner in honor of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the 50th anniversary of his revolutionary activity and on his 65th birthday. The dinner was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu; Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petre Lupu, Paul Nicolescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec; candidate members of the Political Executive Committee; members of the RCP, State Council and government; first secretaries of county party committees; RCP Veterans; party-state aktivists; generals, high-ranking officers; representatives of our scientific-cultural fields and others."

On behalf of the party, the State Council, and the government, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu praised "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's great qualities as eminent Communist and leader" and said that "all achievements attained by our country in the past 18 years are indissolubly linked with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's untiring activity as the head of the party and state."

A party veteran from the underground period, Ion Stoian, Constanta County party first secretary, also took the floor, congratulated the party secretary general on his birthday, and praised "his brilliant leadership of the fatherland's destiny." Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave a speech at this dinner.

Ceausescu Dinner Speech

AU261927 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Speech by RCP Secretary General and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu at a birthday dinner given in his honor by the RCP Central Committee and the State Council and Government of Romania on 26 January in Bucharest -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: I would like to again thank you most warmly for the congratulations and wishes extended to me at this comradely dinner on the 50th anniversary of my revolutionary activity and my 65th birthday. Indeed, we can look back with full satisfaction at the distance covered by our party and the great achievements attained by the Romanian people in building socialism and improving their material and intellectual well-being.

As I also said last night, the party national conference held last December examined in detail the development stage of the Romanian socialist society and established a comprehensive program of measures to unswervingly implement the 12th party congress decisions and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. The practical and organizational activity is now decisive for implementing these decisions.

I would say that these years are most important for implementing these decisions and fulfilling the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. Therefore, we must do our best and properly work in all fields, counties, party organizations, and working people's collectives to commendably fulfill our programs and plans. We have all the conditions to achieve this, and I am convinced that this year we will score important results in implementing the national conference decisions. We have a powerful party and our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the people -- closely united within the socialist democracy and unity front under the party's political leadership -- are firmly implementing the party domestic and foreign policy. Party bodies and organizations must work to unite all these forces to attain our goals. We have all the conditions to achieve this, and again I express the conviction that it is within our power to successfully implement the national conference decisions.

I talked at length about international issues; therefore, I do not wish to dwell too much on them now. Our party, state, and people are resolutely promoting a policy of peace and cooperation with all countries, regardless of social system, with a view to ensuring the supreme right of peoples, including ours, to existence, life, free and independent development, and peace. I believe that we should also firmly work to unflinchingly implement the national conference decisions on international affairs and our party's foreign policy.

The year 1983 is also a very important year internationally. The way in which various problems are resolved this year will have a great impact on the future evolution of international issues. I would only like to refer to the fact that new medium-range missiles are scheduled to be deployed this year and the existing ones are due to be increased in number. Therefore, to halt the deployment of these missiles and to proceed to real disarmament measures would mean taking a resolute step toward halting the arms race. If we fail to achieve this, the danger of war and destruction in Europe and the world will increase. Therefore, I believe that our party, state, and people must do everything to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all European peoples and all realistic forces advocating a nuclear-free Europe of peaceful cooperation. I am convinced that it is within the power of European and all other peoples to halt the tendency toward a catastrophe, to put an end the arms race and to bring about the transition to disarmament. As we have done in the past, we will continue to resolutely work along these lines, thus serving the interests of our people and all peoples for peace and cooperation.

I wish all party bodies and organizations ever greater successes in fulfilling their highly responsible tasks and strengthening the leading political role of the party in all fields of activity. I believe that we should increasingly enhance the spirit of responsibility, organization, and proper distribution of forces. We must powerfully develop the spirit of collective work as well as everybody's personal responsibility to fulfill his tasks. We must broadly develop and improve the democratic framework for the participation of working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people in running all sectors. We must ensure the proper functioning of the new democratic bodies and organizations and the principles of self-management, self-administration, and self-supply. Let us ensure that our entire nation works in full unity to fulfill its aspirations for a free and dignified life on the bright peaks of socialism and communism.

I again assure you that, as far as I am concerned, I will do everything, as I have done thus far, and I will spare no effort to contribute to attaining these great goals of our socialist nation. I assure you that I will do my best to always carry out the tasks and responsibility entrusted to me by the party and people, by always serving the cause of the people and the fatherland, the independence and sovereignty of socialist Romania, the cause of peace, international cooperation, socialism, and communism.

With these words, I wish you all success. Let us raise our glasses to our glorious Communist Party and to the fulfillment of its historic mission to lead the people toward the bright peaks of the communist society. To our wonderful people, to whom I wish everlasting life, in full freedom, much happiness and everlasting peace in the communist society. [applause]

I raise my glass to our party-state aktiv, to all mass and public organizations, to our democratic bodies, and to their greater cooperation and unity within the socialist democracy and unity front. To the health of you all. [applause]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU262042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1959 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES. 26/1/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on Wednesday, January 26, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Romania, Todor Stoychev Todorov, at the latter's request.

On the occasion, the Bulgarian ambassador handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Todor Zhivkov whereby the leader of the RCP and of the Romanian state is conveyed most cordial and warmest congratulations on the anniversary of 50 years of revolutionary activity and on his birthday. The message expresses the wish to further develop the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, for their mutual benefit, for the benefit of the cause of socialism and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly thanked for the message and requested that Todor Zhikvov be conveyed friendly greetings. The RCP general secretary expressed his conviction that the Romanian-Bulgarian relations of close friendship and manysided collaboration would further deepen in the interest of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism, detente peace and international understanding.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

LEADERS THANK BULGARIANS FOR GREETINGS

AU260949 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the following message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear comrades,

We thank you most cordially on the greetings and wishes addressed on the occasion of the 35th anniversary on proclaiming Romania a republic. Noting with satisfaction that the relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and the BCP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are constantly developing, we are firmly convinced that acting in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1970, the joint declarations and other documents adopted at the highest level, these relations will also develop in the future in the interest of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and the cause of socialism, peace, and international understanding. We wish you, dear comrades, even greater successes in constructing socialism in your country and in your activity for the progress of Bulgaria.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY

AU261250 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 26 Jan 83

["Homage-Paying Events Devoted to Romania's President" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpt] Beijing -- The reception organized at the Palace of the National People's Congress in Beijing was attended by Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, head of the foreign relations department of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, other Chinese party and state officials.

Wang Bingnan, chairman of the Association of Friendship of the Chinese People With Foreign Countries addressed heartfelt congratulations to President Nicolae Ceausescu, the most esteemed friend of the Chinese people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, he said, made a brilliant contribution to the development of the friendship between the Romanian and Chinese parties, countries and peoples.

VIENNA TV PORTRAYS CEAUSESCU PERSONALITY CULT

AU271358 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television in German at 2050 GMT on 26 January carries a 7-minute feature by editor Malte Olschewski on Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with his 65th birthday. The cult of personality, which the reporter says surrounds Romania's president, is illustrated by: a scene from the recent party national conference with the audience chanting "Ceausescu and the people," "Ceausescu our pride"; large Ceausescu portraits shown displayed on buildins and in public places; whole shelves of Ceausescu books (the commentator adds that the thickest book ever published in Romania is entitled Homage to Nicolae Ceausescu) shown prominently displayed in Bucharest bookstores; and a whole floor of the history museum shown exhibiting only Ceausescu memorabilia. While the above scenes are in progress, choirs can be herd singing songs of praise to Ceausescu, and an actor recites a poem dedicated to him. The commentator adds that Political Executive Committee member Dumitru Popescu once likened Ceausescu to Pericles, Caesar, Alexander the Great and Napoleon.

The commentator also notes that Ceausescu speaks in a whispering voice, due to a "larynx injury," without elaborating. He says that Western diplomats in Bucharest described Ceausescu as reserved, "even shy," and observed that he is a non-smoker and non-drinker who goes to bed early and is driven, above all, by a desire to gain world recognition.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES COSTA RICAN ENVOY 25 JANUARY

AU251124 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received Serge Noghaven, ambassador on a special mission and a personal envoy of Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The talk, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, was devoted to examining possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Costa Rican relations.

JOINT ROMANIAN-LIBYAN COMMUNIQUE RELEASED 24 JAN

AU270946 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jan 83 p 2

["Text" of Romanian-Libyan joint communique released 24 January in Bucharest and Tripoli on the visit to Romania by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi]

[Text] At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution paid an official and friendly visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic from 21-24 January 1983.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was accorded a warm welcome, which reflects the friendship and solidarity existing between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Romanian Socialist Republic. In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, official talks were held between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The talks were attended for Romania by: Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government; Ion Patan, minister of technical-material supplies and control of the management of fixed assets; Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Gheorghe Vlad, minister of petroleum; Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the department in charge of constructions abroad; Ferdinand Nagy, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

For Libya: Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee [GPC], 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, GPC secretary for foreign liaison; Dr Muftah Elusta Omar [name as published], GPC secretary for information; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, GPC secretary for agrarian reform and land reclamation; Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, GPC secretary for economy and light industry; and 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sid az-Zintani, secretary of the GPC People's Office of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Bucharest.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations between the two friendly countries. They also dealt with international relations of mutual interest. During their review of bilateral relations, they studied implementation of the decisions which had been adopted during the meetings between the two leaders in Tripoli in 1974, Benghazi in 1979 and Bucharest in 1981. They expressed extreme satisfaction with the high level of the joint cooperation and they affirmed the importance of consolidating and developing this cooperation in various fields to serve the joint interests of the two countries.

The two sides affirmed the great importance of continuing a dialogue at the highest level between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Romanian Socialist Republic, and of further developing relations between the two friendly peoples.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed their determination to intensify cooperation in the fields of construction, agriculture, industry, geological and petrochemical research, communications and other fields of mutual interest on an equal basis. They also agreed on joint cooperation in work in third countries.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the contribution of Libyan Arab-Romanian joint committees in developing and deepening economic cooperation relations. The two sides urged specialized technical organs in both countries to make further effort to implement that which had been agreed at joint committee meetings.

In this connection the two sides affirmed the importance of completing final arrangements for signing agreements to avoid dual taxation, on workforces, and on encouraging and supporting investment of joint capital.

Agreement was also reached between the two leaders on the need to expand relations in the fields of culture, sciences, education, health, cadres training information media.

During the visit, a friendship and cooperation treaty was signed. It will be put before the popular congresses in the Jamahiriyah. An economic, technical, and scientific cooperation program was also signed between the two countries.

The two leaders expressed the conviction that deepening Romanian-Libyan cooperation in all fields represents an important support for their strong efforts to realize the economic and social progress of the two countries. They affirmed that the relations between their two contries are considered to be an example for establishing new and fair relations among states, developing cooperation between the developing countries, increasing efforts for the establishment of a new international economic system, and for strengthening peace and understanding in the world.

The leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and the president of the current international situation expressed their deep concern with regard to serious tension in the world resulting from policies of force, threats, and interference in the domestic affairs of other states; disputes, including current armed disputes in various parts of the globe; intensification and escalation of the arms race; the deepening international economic crisis; and the widening gap between rich and poor countries.

The two leaders expressed concern at these phenomena and they affirmed the need that all people and progressive forces everywhere should work more forcefully and in complete unity to halt the deterioration of the international situation, and to ensure the resumption and continuation of the policy of relaxation, independent development, and peace, and to practice cooperation and respect among nations. They projected the special importance to be gained in this connection from the strict respect in relations among nations for the principles of complete equality of rights, independence, national sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual benefit, and the total abandonment of the use or the threat of force.

The two leaders expressed their deep concern over the arms race which devotes vast human, material, and financial means to military purposes, which is considered to be a heavy burden on all peoples and a constant danger to international peace and security.

In the current circumstances the two sides believe that safeguarding and guaranteeing security and cooperation between nations lies in the need to stop the arms race and to take effective measures to realize disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, as a basic condition to guaranteeing world stability, reducing tension, and encouraging the development of international relations in general.

The two sides demand a halt to the arms race, the production and development of nuclear weapons, and to the production of other weapons for universal annihilation. This is considered to be a radical method for liquidating the major sources of confrontation and the danger of war, to liberating the peoples from the heavy burden of military spending, a basic solution for improving the world's political atmosphere, speeding up the realization of economic and social development, and increasing the welfare of all nations.

The two leaders affirmed the need to ban the use of nuclear weapons and to stop production of these weapons, to gradually reduce the stockpiles of nuclear weapons until their liquidation, to reduce military spending, to liquidate military bases, to withdraw all forces from foreign territories, to prevent shows of force at borders of other states, to create nuclear-free zones and areas dominated by peace in various regions of the world, and to liquidate military alliances. They affirmed that it is important to quickly begin direct negotiations between member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO for the purpose of agreeing on the conclusion of an agreement on freezing military spending and using the funds saved in the economic and social development of the states concerned and for bolstering the efforts of developing countries to attain progress. The two leaders appreciated the fact that it is necessary to promote negotiations concerning disarmament and to ensure they achieve tangible results.

Col Mu'amm[illegible] al-Qadhdhafi and President Nicolae Ceausescu resolutely affirmed the need to settle all questions by peaceful means and through political talks. In this way it will be possible to solve the cases of current conflicts in various parts of the globe on the basis of the right of the nations to self-determination in accordance with their national legitimate interests and without any external interference.

Settling disputes and conflicts between various states in this way would have a positive effect on improving the international situation, reducing tension, resuming the policy of relaxation, strengthening confidence among states, and consolidating their national independence. These are among the basic elements for realizing peace and cooperation in the world.

In this connection the two sides declared their opposition to any show of force or military threats on territorial or maritime borders of other states. They also opposed imperialist attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states, and they firmly demand that a halt be made to such policy and actions, such as those which occurred in the Gulf of Sidra, which could lead to a deterioration of the international situation and would constitute a danger to peace and security to the area and the world.

The leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and the Romanian president affirmed that the issue of ending underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic system, as well as international relations, on fair and democratic bases is a major issue confronting our modern world.

The two sides affirmed their conviction that ending underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic system are considered to be the only method for solving the international economic crisis and for guaranteeing a speedier development for the developing countries which are currently passing through new economic difficulties.

The two leaders supported the intensification of efforts for overcoming the difficulties which led to the suspension of negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic system. They pointed out that starting comprehensive talks as proposed by the developing countries as soon as possible within the framework of the UN Organization still remains an extremely important objective and a matter that would realize the interests of international economic stability and guaranteed development of all countries.

The two leaders also appreciated the fact that widening and deepening economic cooperation among developing countries and among nonaligned countries assumes a special importance. They considered it necessary to organize a summit conference of these countries to discuss the complex issues of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic system.

They affirmed the need to take measures for cooperation among the developing countries for their economic and social progress, and for drawing up a common strategy at comprehensive negotiations with the developed countries.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the realization of progress in the field of cooperation and security in Europe will have a positive influence on the political atmosphere in the world, and would lead to satisfactory results in the interest of international peace and relaxation.

The two leaders also expressed their concern over the extremely dangerous conditions on the European Continent as a result of the stockpiling of vast quantities of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. They appreciated the fact that utmost efforts should be made to stop the siting of nuclear medium-range missiles and move toward withdrawing and destroying those which are currently in existence and toward the complete liberation of Europe from the nuclear weapons, both medium-range or tactical.

In this connection they affirmed the need to arrive at positive results in the negotiations which are taking place in Geneva concerning nuclear weapons in Europe.

The two leaders affirmed the need to work for a speedy conclusion to the work of the Madrid conference and for it to release an important and balanced document. It must approve the holding of a conference devoted to enhancing confidence and bringing about disarmament in Europe and guaranteeing continuation of the process of building security and developing cooperation on that continent.

The two leaders agreed, on the basis of the close link between European security and the security in the Mediterranean area, that it is necessary to increase efforts so that the Mediterranean region can be turned into a region characterized by peace and cooperation where any source of tension and conflict can be removed.

Reviewing the situation on the African Continent, they pointed out the historical achievements of the continent in its struggle for freedom and national independence and economic and social progress.

They expressed their deep concern over the continuing interventions by the imperialist forces and neocolonialism and racism in all its forms in the domestic affairs of the African countries, and the increase in their activity and conspiracies and hostile actions against the African peoples.

They pointed out that actions like these constitute a hinderance to their independent development. In this connection the two sides affirmed the importance of the OAU as an important element in the struggle for peace and stability and progress on the continent, noting the role played by the organization against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and racism and racial discrimination and all forms of domination and foreign pressures.

The two leaders affirmed the importance of solidarity and unity of action of the African states for consolidating their independence in order to stand up against any external interference.

In connection with the situation in southern Africa the two sides affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African Peoples Organization -- the legitimate representative of the Namibian people for realizing independence and ending the illegal occupation by the racist regime of Pretoria.

The two sides also declared their militant solidarity with the people of South Africa for their freedom and democratic rights and elimination of racial discrimination.

The two sides strongly emphasized that lasting and just peace in the Arab region can only be achieved on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory, including Arab Jerusalem, and reaching a settlement of the issue of the Palestinian people and recognizing their right to self-determination and establishing their independent state.

In this connection, the two sides affirm that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two sides agreed that the UN Organization should be the proper framework for realizing a comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict in the Arab region and of settling PLO participation.

The two sides condemn the Israeli military invasion against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and they demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon.

They affirm the need to respect the sovereignty and national independence and the unity of the territory of Lebanon.

The leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and the Romanian president believe that it is necessary for small and medium countries, for developing countries, and for the Nonaligned Movement to play a much more important role in international life. They affirmed the significance of strengthening the solidarity and unity of the developing countries so as to create a better and fairer world.

The two sides affirmed the important role in the modern world played by the Nonaligned Movement and by the struggle of the nonaligned states to reduce international tension, strengthen independence, and to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and to strengthen world peace.

The two leaders affirmed the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations Organization in international life, increase its contribution to developing cooperation and understanding among states, to democratize the international organization and adapt it to the demands of the contemporary world. The two leaders affirmed the important role of the United Nations, in international life, for strengthening peace and security. In this connection the two sides declared their desire to develop and coordinate their stances at the United Nations, at the Group of 77, inside the Nonaligned Movement and at other international forums.

The leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania highly appreciated the fruitful results of their talks and affirmed that the understanding which has been reached during the visit serves as an important contribution to broadening and deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Romania, in the interests of the Libyan Arab and Romanian peoples and in the interests of international peace, detente, national independence, and cooperation.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, expressed his profound appreciation to the people and leadership of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the warm welcome which was accorded to him and the accompanying delegation and for the great hospitality accorded them during this visit.

The leader of the Great 1 September Revolution renewed his invitation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu to visit the Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted with thanks and its date will be fixed later.

## Friendship Treaty Signed 24 January

AU271200 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jan 83 p 2

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah," signed in Bucharest on 24 January on the occasion of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Romania]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah,

convinced that strengthening their friendship and deepening their bilateral cooperation in all areas, on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, is in keeping with the interests of the peoples of the two friendly countries and serves the general cause of independent development, detente, security and cooperation throughout the world,

determined to further contribute to consolidating the solidarity and unity of action of the developing and nonaligned countries and of all the progressive forces struggling against the imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist, and racist policy in all forms, against the policy of domination and interference in the internal affairs of other states and of redividing zones of influence, for the cause of peace, freedom, democratic development and social progress for all the peoples,

reasserting their determination to unflaggingly work to reduce tension in the world, to settle interstate conflicts peacefully, to bring about general and primarily nuclear disarmament, to establish a new world economic order and to democratize the entire international life,

convinced that to establish a climate of peace and cooperation in the world all the states must participate in international life on fully equal terms,

reasserting their support for the principles and aims of the UN Charter,

resolved to further develop their bilateral relations and their cooperation in the international arena,

decided to conclude the present treaty of friendship and cooperation, and for that purpose agreed as follows:

Article I

The signatories proclaim their firm determination to develop and deepen their friendship and cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Article II

The signatories will act to develop and diversify bilateral commerical exchanges in a balanced manner and will deepen their economic and technical cooperation in all areas of joint interest; the areas and conditions of cooperation will be set down in appropriate agreements between the sides.

Article III

The signatories will act to consolidate and develop their relations in the areas of science, culture, education, health care, mass media, tourism, sports, etc. Similarly, they will encourage the expansion of direct contacts among competent bodies and organizations of their countries in order to promote a better understanding of each people's life, work, and achievements.

Article IV

The signatories will make further efforts to safeguard international peace and security, for detente and for extensive cooperation among all the states, regardless of their sociopolitical system and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Article V

The signatories will cooperate in the international arena to bring about and implement efficient measures designed to immediately halt the arms race and begin general, primarily nuclear disarmament, under efficient international control.

Article VI

The signatories pledge to cooperate to strengthen the solidarity of the developing and nonaligned countries, with a view to establishing a new world economic order capable of ensuring the more rapid progress of the developing countries and prosperity for all nations.

Article VII

The signatories will actively support the just struggle of peoples for freedom, national independence, sovereignty, and socioeconomic progress, for enforcing their sovereign rights over their natural resources, and for eliminating the imperialist, neocolonialist, and racist policy in all its forms.

Article VIII

The signatories will cooperate with other states at an international level to enhance the role and efficiency of the United Nations in solving the various international problems and in safeguarding international peace and security. They advocate that the UN system be adapted to current international realities and requirements.

Article IX

The signatories will consult and exchange views on the major international issues of interest to both sides.

Article X

The signatories declare that the provisions of this treaty do not contravene any of their international commitments in force, that this treaty is not directed against any other factor, and that they will not conclude international agreements contravening the provisions of the present treaty.

Article XI

The signatories will settle possible disagreements in the interpretation and implementation of the provisions of the present treaty in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding and respect.

Article XII

The present treaty is concluded for a period of 10 years and will be automatically renewed for a further 10-year period unless one of the sides gives notice of its desire to terminate it at least 12 months prior to its expiration.

Article XIII

The treaty will be submitted for ratification in accordance with the procedure followed by each signatory, and will come into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which will take place in Tripoli.

Concluded in Bucharest on 24 January 1983, in two original copies, each in Romania and Arabic and each equally valid.

For the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu

For the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

INTERVIEW WITH OCOKOLJIC ON GENEVA ARMS TALKS

AU280821 Belgrade Domestic Service in Sero-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Dragan Colovic interview with Stanislav Ocokoljic, our military-political commentator, on resumed Soviet-American talks in Geneva on deployment of missiles in Europe -- live or recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Ocokoljic, what are the factors which can have a positive influence on the prospects of the Geneva talks?

[Answer] I believe that in addition to political factors which undoubtedly are important, the superpowers are now really forced to seek a solution to the threatening, very serious economic crisis. Every arms limitation, even the smallest, would represent at least a temporary remedy for such a crisis. In addition, the superpowers cannot turn a deaf ear to a strong demand by all of mankind to end this crazy race.

[Question] You have in mind the demands of the nonaligned countries?

[Answer] The proponents of these demands are primarily the nonaligned countries. However, the serious mass movements for peace and against nuclear weaons in the superpower countries themselves and their blocs are very important in this connection. As regards the military factor, I believe that the superpowers have [word indistinct] their nuclear arsenals to such an extent that their earlier agreements -- SALT I and SALT II -- are insufficient for them to securely guard against a direct conflict. Thus, they need additional new rules of conduct.

[Question] The questions about which you spoke are very convincing. However, the talks have not made any great progress.

[Answer] I believe that the basic reason for this lies in the fact that an enormous military force has developed on both sides. The Warsaw Pact has 4.8 million armed soldiers and and NATO some 6 million men. They are backed by a very powerful military industry which constantly operates at full capacity as well as other industries working for the army. This military force has also succeeded in the past in having an extraordinary influence on both social political systems. This force has imposed itself on the society as a force in itself and has had great influence on the current policy of both superpowers.

[Question] Where do you see a way out?

[Answer] A way out would be a small agreement which would perhaps be the first step to a broader agreement, to a relaxation of tension.

[Question] What should this small agreement cover?

[Answer] Well, it could be on these intermediate-range missiles, a compromise which would refer only to these intermediate-range missiles, an agreement which would perhaps open up the road to agreements on the strategic level, on the level of conventional arms and so forth. Only then would this small agreement, which perhaps could be achieved this year, represent....

[Question] Everything would be easier then.

[Answer] One would then breathe more easily. If this agreement were limited only to a narrow agreement, such as the past agreements, then it would not represent any real arms limitation. This means that the arms race would continue and that in the conflict between these two tendencies about which I have spoken -- or rather in the conflict between these two factors, the factor in favor of an agreement and of limiting arms on the one hand, and on the other hand, the factor of the increased military -- the latter factor would have won. This means a new danger....

[Question] This means a danger for world peace and for economic and social development.

SFRY-GDR JOINT COMMITTEE AGREES ON 1983 TRADE

Protocol Signed

LD271610 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Yugoslavia have agreed on their trade for 1983. An annual protocol to this effect was signed on Thursday in Belgrade at the 19th meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The committee dealt with the main areas of and measures toward the further consistent development of bilateral cooperation.

On the basis of the 1983 trade protocol, the dynamic development of trade is to be continued. The committee regards the long-term agreements on cooperation in machinery and equipment, electrical engineering/electronics and in the chemical and basic materials industry in particular as firm factors of cooperation which are of great value to both economies and guarantee continuity in economic relations. Both sides reached agreement on the start of consultations between planning, economic and foreign trade organizations on tasks of economic cooperation for the 1986-1990 period.

The head of the GDR delegation, Minister Wolfgang Rauchfuss, was received during his stay by the chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Milka Planinc, for a friendly discussion.

Planinc Receives GDR's Rauchfuss

LD272002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 27 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav Government Milka Planinc today, Thursday, received Deputy Chairman of the Ministerial Council of the German Democratic Republic Wolfgang Rauchfuss.

Very favourable development of economic cooperation was noted on both sides, and indications were made concerning the [word indistinct] prospects for its further promotion, especially in the field of industrial coproduction.

Rauchfuss heads a delegation of his country to the [word indistinct] session of the two countries' mixed committee on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

MAMULA HOLDS TALKS WITH LIBYAN COMMANDER

LD272000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 27 (TANJUG) -- The existence of real possibilities and the need to further expand and strengthen military political relations between Yugoslavia and Libya were jointly confirmed today (Thursday) in a talk between the Yugoslav secretary for national defence, Admiral Branko Mamula and the commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Jabir heads his country's military delegation who arrived yesterday on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

It was concluded that cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully. Possibilities for the strengthening of cooperation between the Yugoslav and Libyan Armed Forces were also examined.

## FINANCE SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN DEBT

AU272140 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Gordana Buncic interview with Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, on Yugoslavia's foreign debts -- live or recorded]

[Text] The current world financial and economic situation is frequently compared with the world crisis of the thirties. Repayments totaling nearly $700 billion cannot be collected because the debtors are unable to repay them. The developing countries are burdened most, but the developed countries also cannot remain outside the boomerang effect of such a situation. For both kinds of countries it is, nonetheless, important that there is no collapse of the world financial market. For this reason, it is important to preserve one's reputation on the world financial market. Last year, our country repaid nearly $5 billion of debt and interest, and it will not be much easier in the next 2 years. For this reason, our priority task is to stabilize the economy and finances, along with undertaking all the necessary measures. Gordana Buncic is interviewing Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, on some of these problems:

[Question] Comrade Florjancic, our financial situation this year will also obviously be a current topic. It is certainly not easy to suddenly interrupt the longstanding practice of incurring debts abroad and of producing and spending in the country. What have we managed, in your view, to do positively in the field of stabilizing our finances?

[Answer] It appears to me that the most vital thing is that in our discussion so far we have reached uniform assessments regarding the current economic situation and we have made a joint decision to try in our further development of the system and economic operations, in the economic development itself, to remove from our practice those solutions, or rather that part of our practice which has, in fact, brought us to this rather unstable situation.

Second, to this end, it appears to me, we already took certain vital measures in the sector of domestic spending last year -- here I have in mind general, common and investment spending as well as personal spending, although the views on reducing personal spending, as you know, are different -- and with our economic policy for 1983 we have intensified certain solutions in the sector of possible spending, depending on the actually created income in the basic organization of associated labor, in the sociopolitical community and thus the country as a whole.

[Question] A regular repayment of debts abroad can be ensured solely through great production and exports, as well as by introducing more order into the right to incur debts abroad, into the way foreign exchange is disposed of and the like. To what extent are these questions resolved by the amendments and supplements to the law on foreign exchange?

[Answer] The criteria for incurring debts abroad have been intensified and the responsibility has been more closely defined so that only those who will be able to repay foreign loans incur debts abroad. As regards the use of foreign exchange, work is now underway at an accelerated rate on adopting uniform criteria which would more closely define how much foreign exchange can be retained by the organizations of associated labor, both by direct exporters as well as by all those organizations of associated labor which participate in creating the products or services that are exported. I believe that this work will be completed this month so that we will also in this way know the conditions of operations in the sector of economic relations with foreign countries this year.

[Question] Last year, we repaid some $5 billion of debts and interest. In our financial circles there was talk of the need to reschedule debts.

Had we done this we would have made our position on the world financial market more difficult, and this probably was the reason why we decided in favor of the more difficult variant, that is, to repay our debts without rescheduling them. What influence has all this had or will have on the treatment of Yugoslavia in world financial circles?

[Answer] Well, I can say that, proceeding from the same firm orientation that socialist Yugoslavia has had since the war, this orientation has already created a certain climate in the foreign financial market. I believe that this is the precondition for holding further talks with the world financial institutions -- and this goes also for our commercial banks with other commercial banks in the world -- for a normal financial cooperation between our banks, our economy and thus, naturally, also Yugoslavia as a whole and the world financial market.

[Question] All this depends on how successfully we implement the stabilization program in the country. One of the greatest sources of spending is certainly budgetary expenditure. The planned federal budget for this year of some 240 billion dinars has been reduced by another 20 billion dinars following additional calculations. Will these be sufficient funds, or rather will these be sufficient funds to cover all the federation's costs?

[Answer] It is correct that to achieve these goals it is very important that the volume of domestic expenditures and demands be reduced by a certain level, and within this framework general and common expenditures are important. As regards general expenditures, you are right that the federal budget is the most important item in general expenditures.

Our public has followed the discussion on coordinating the volume of the federal budget for 1983, and an agreement has been reached that this volume of the federal budget is in accordance with the orientation of the economic stabilization policy in the spending sector this year. However, it is also known that as regards the revenue side of the federal budget, as well as that of the republican and provincial budgets, particularly as regards their contribution to the federal budget, the federal budget is not balanced. For this reason, we have proposed certain corrections in the instruments on the revenue side of the federal budget. This primarily refers to the import duties and to a certain part of the turnover tax. In this way, the revenue side of the federal budget would be fully balanced this year, and the funds would be sufficient to meet all the federation's expenditures in 1983.

## IBRD TO CONTINUE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF PROJECTS

LD272145 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 27 (TANJUG) -- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is to go on financing projects in Yugoslavia at the so-far level, Ram Chopra, the IBRD director, said in a talk with Zvone Dragan, a Yugoslav vice-premier, here Thursday. Chopra emphasized the significance of Yugoslavia's clear development policy, adding that this is influenced favorable negotiations on granting Yugoslavia a loan for structural adjustment. Such a loan is exceptionally and summarily approved to the countries in which the World Bank has special confidence.

Dragan informed Chopra on the goals of Yugoslavia's stabilization programme and pointed out its firm determination to carry it out. He particularly stressed Yugoslavia's determination to solve its balance-of-payments problems and rationally use new foreign credits.

In his capacity as head of the World Bank's mission, Chopra is in Yugoslavia now for offering additional financial support to Yugoslavia's programme for economic stabilization.

## POLICY FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE CONSIDERED

LD280044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Federal Social Council for International Relations chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic today considered the draft platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the upcoming seventh conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. This summit will be held in New Delhi 7-11 March this year.

The introductory report was submitted by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The participants in the meeting pointed out that there is growing interest in the world for the preparations and holding of the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries, and that it is considered that the conference will constitute a very important event for the Nonaligned Movement and the international community as a whole. The belief is growing that in the present international conditions, nonalignment constitutes an independent political force which can provide adequate answers to the exacerbated international relations and which can actively contribute to the strengthening of peace and international security, to the promotion of peaceful and equal cooperation among peoples, and to social and economic progress.

It was stressed in the discussion that the nonalig d policy and movement face a responsible task of contributing by their constructive and action-oriented stances, based on the original principles of nonalignment, to the reduction of tension in the world.

Supporting the stance contained in the platform, the council members submitted several proposals and suggestions to make it more complete and emphasized that the nonaligned conference is being held at the right time. They stressed the important fact that most nonaligned countries have become engaged in conference preparations, and they especially greeted the comprehensive engagement in the conference preparations by India, which is the host.

## LCY SESSION DISCUSSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD271641 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Despite very unfavorable economic trends, the political security situation in the country has not been disrupted to any significant degree. This assessment was put forward at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, which discussed the political security situation in the country and the tasks of the League of Communists in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The session, chaired by Franc Popit, paid particular attention to the organizational standards and level of training of all subjects of the defense and self-protection system. Speaking about the way the self-protection attitude is perceived in our country, Stane Dolanc stressed that this attitude has not been fully explained in the ideopolitical sense. Pointing out abiguities, Dolanc said that social self-protection and territorial defense are often taken to mean the same thing and that there are concepts about social self-protection having to operate only in emergency situations or that it is the extended arm of the security organs or even of the state machinery. In his words, the basic point of departure in defining the self-protection attitude must be the standpoint that the self-protection attitude is a component part of the self-managing attitude and a constant element in it.

The participants in the debate were unanimous in their assessment that the complex socioeconomic situation is conducive to intensified activity by the external and internal enemies. Their action is directed, it was stated, against the self-managing system and it is, therefore, no surprise that in this sphere those elements, too, are joining forces whose concepts are basically different, because their aim is the same. Particular aggressiveness is demonstrated here by those who act from nationalistic positions. We cannot accept that the system of social self-protection does not react to various phenomena which exert an influence on the political security situation, Janez Zahrastnik said. We must find the answers to the questions as to where self-protection actions are blocked and which are the obstacles to greater efficiency by all subjects of the system, he said.

The implementation of the conclusions of the third session of the LCY Central Committee has created, it was said today, a favorable political climate for more successful activity by all factors of social self-protection in combating negative phenomena, in particular, economic crimes which, in the words of Petar Jalajdzijski, have assumed forms of undermining the socioeconomic system. As opposed to economic crimes, the number of criminal acts of political crime, the session heard today, is falling.

The very assessment that the action by subjective forces has often been missing leads one to the conclusion, the participants in the debate noted, that it is only with broad and more offensive action of all socialist forces that weaknesses in the functioning of the self-protection system can be overcome.

The commission today also adopted the work programe for the current year.

CKREBIC SPEECH TO POLITIKA COMMUNISTS REPORTED

AU271345 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 83 p 5

[Excerpts] A recent session of the Permanent Action Conference of the League of Communists of the POLITIKA newspaper organization was addressed, among others, by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communist Central Committee; POLITIKA publishes some excerpts from his speech.

Collective Soliloquy

The ideological situation on our cultural front is very interesting. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia with its ideological approach has to be present in all this.

The absence of Marxist-oriented criticism is obvious. It looks as if we are holding talks in the society along two separate tracks. On one of them there are many opponents of our policy, our social development and our ideology and on the other there are, so to say, our forces. Debates are held which one knows in advance will not meet anywhere. I think that we should, first of all, see what it is all about and then the League of Communists should naturally examine that situation and look for solutions.

There are various advocates and defenders of some phenomena, attitudes, and the like, who act just like that -- "off hand," that is, they engage in a blanket defense of everything that is or can be even minimally at variance with the policy and attitudes of the League of Communists. There is a new manner guided by, to say the least, strange principles. For example, I have not read a certain poem, but I am defending it. Or, I have not seen a play, but I stand by it out of some principle. Or, it is said that a play is a matter for the actors. It is a matter for the actor during rehearsals. However, when a play starts living its public life, then it is no longer only a matter for actors.

Then it is a matter for actors and critics and also for the League of Communists, at least as far as its ideological and social message is concerned.

I think that we are a society which is always in a real quandary whether something should be banned or not. I believe that no one takes pleasure in banning anything. It would be senseless to do so. One should avoid it and adopt a somewhat different attitude toward it. A much more serious attitude toward all those phenomena is necessary in order to avoid serving, even unconsciously, the forces we do not belong to.

I would say that the League of Communists is now under a strong attack from various oppositional and other forces. I think that many statements that are now being made with reference to the League of Communists are incompatible with its orientations but our reaction to them is insufficient. The bourgeois impudence in this attack turns out to be stronger and bigger than the communist courage. I think that there is no reason for us to put up with all that. On the contrary, the League of Communists should wage an ideological offensive fighting for the orientation adopted at the 12th LCY Congress.

It is certain that both in the League of Communists and elsewhere there is opportunism, indolence, an easy-going attitude, fear to offend, personal comfort, even a fear of various clans, groups and the like. There are also differences in views. Wherever this exists the Communists have to talk it over, first of all among themselves and then with others. Wherever these discussions fail to produce results and if what is at stake are serious ideological questions, we should either endeavor to agree, or our ways should part -- there is no third possibility.

As If 1948 Never Existed....

The thesis about a dogmatic nature of our party is present even now. References are made to the distant past, though not for the sake of the past, but to prove an alleged continuity of this nature of the party's to these days, because of the League of Communists as it is today and the role it now plays in our society.

The Comintern and its influence on the Communist Party of Yugoslavia are mentioned, but it is not put into a historical context of the conditions and times we were in. It is observed from a present-day distorted perspective, out of its time. The intention is to prove that the Comintern spirit still exists in the pores of the League of Communists, in its method of work, in its philosophy, ideology, organization and the like. Various other Comintern manners are also attributed to the League of Communists today, as if 1948 never existed, as if this very party did not rise up against Stalinism in that very year, and as if that was not a break both in its own being and in the development of our society.

At the session of the Central Committee, a document will be adopted which will reflect all those numerous discussions, attitudes and proposals that are the result of the past discussions in basic organizations about the League of Communists members' activity in the media. In this sense, the document will be of a permanent character in this sphere of the League of Communists' social activity. I think that it should in fact stimulate your profession without narrowing its scope of action, personal inventiveness and initiative. I would call it a step forward, and a step along a path taken by the League of Communists. It does not tell you what you have to do in every particular case, but it helps all of us to orient ourselves better in our work, which is its purpose.

## SERBIA DRAFTS NEW LAW ON USE OF NATIONAL FLAGS

AU261124 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 83 p 3

[The "Our Topic" column article by Dusan Drazic: "How the Flags Are Used"]

[Excerpts] The recent public holidays, the Day of the Republic and the New Year, have once again reminded us of the great variety of flags used in some parts of our country. Let us say immediately that the pertinent 1977 federal regulations are being respected and implemented and that the symbols of our statehood and revolution are being displayed in accordance with the spirit of the law. However, there have been also examples of different actions. In some communities, it is the republican flags that are displayed more prominently than the state flag of Yugoslavia. In some other communities with mixed populations, the flag of nationality has been hoisted in the central position at times, whereas the state and the republican flags have been hoisted in secondary places.

The "variety of colors" of the flags used is especially pronounced in Serbia, and therefore the preparation of a law on the use of flags has been initiated to eliminate this variety once and for all. The preparations for adopting this legal regulation are already well advanced. In December, the republican committee for legislation adopted the draft law which is now being considered by the provincial committees for legislation.

The Socialist Republic of Serbia believes that the flags of nationalities must be in accord with Yugoslavia's state sovereignty and integrity. For this reason, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia has proposed to the appropriate organs of the federation to regulate certain questions concerning the use of the flags of nationalities in a unified way for the entire SFRY. However, without waiting for the federation to adopt a view on this initiative, the Socialist Republic of Serbia has now prepared its own draft law on the use of flags in the republic.

This draft law, which is now passing through the regular procedure, regulates the use of the flag of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as the state flag and the use of the flags of nationalities in the republic.

Four articles of the draft law specifically regulate the use of the flags of nationalities and in fact represent a concrete implementation of the pertinent previously adopted political views. First of all, the flags of nationalities are used on the basis of equality. According to the explanation provided by the draft law, the flag of a nationality is the flag that the nationality concerned has chosen as its symbol. In this connection, the five-pointed star on the national colors of the nationality, as one of the most important symbols of our joint revolutionary road and a symbol that has been unanimously adopted by all peoples and nationalities, is envisaged as a mandatory symbol on the flags of nationalities.

Nationalist Abuses

For 1 and 1/2 decades now, Kosovo has had an amended law on the use of flags and other symbols of peoples and nationalities. The Yugoslav state flag, the flag of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the party flag and then the flags of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities living in that part of our country are evenly and mandatorily displayed on state holidays and other festive occasions in Kosovo. The flags of the nationalities are the same as those of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Turkey but they must also include in a certain place the same five-pointed star as the state and the republican flags in the SFRY have.

During the counterrevolutionary attempts in Kosovo in 1981, this symbol of the Albanian nationality was abused by the Albanian nationalists and irredentists.

It was precisely for that reason that some individual views were expressed that the use of the Albanian flag should be abolished. However, theses of this kind are contrary to the LCY policy on the equality of peoples and nationalities in our country and were therefore, naturally, sharply condemned by all sociopolitical organizations and the organs of authority in the province. However, no one disputed the fact that there is room for examining the use of national symbols.

What Kind of Symbols of Nationalities

According to the draft law prepared by the Serbian Republican Committee for Legislation, the nationality flag must be different from the flag of the mother country of the nationalities concerned, that is, for instance, the flags of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Hungarian People's Republic or the people's republic of Romania [name of country as published]. Thus, every nationality will have to choose and determine its flag and its symbol. The flag of the nationality must (1.), be different from the flag of the mother country concerned and (2.), must include the symbols of the unity and sovereignty of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

Five Equals

According to our information, the use of different flags of peoples and nationalities in Vojvodina is directly regulated by the communes. According to the statutory decisions, the flags of those peoples and nationalities who live in the commune concerned and whose languages and scripts are equal under the communal statute are displayed. Thus, for instance, on every state holiday in Subotica, the following five flags are displayed on an equal footing: The [Yugoslav] state flag, the [Serbian] republican flag, the party flag, the Croatian flag (a large number of Bunjevac Croatians live in that commune) and the red-white-green Hungarian flag with the five-pointed star in the middle (members of the Hungarian nationality represent a little less than half of the commune's population).

New Features of the Law

The draft law which is expected to be discussed by the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia stipulates that, if the member of a nationality wants to display the flag of his nationality, he must also display at the same time, the SFRY flag and the flag of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It still happens at times that a member of a nationality displays only one flag, the flag of his nationality. However, on a festive occasion, the member of a nationality must display two flags, the Yugoslav flag and the flag of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. During the preparation of the draft law, full cooperation was achieved with the [Vojvodina and Kosovo] provincial committees for legislation. This cooperation will continue up to the final adoption of the law.

CROATIA'S SUVAR NOTES INCREASED NATIONALISM

AU262132 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 83 p 3

[Report on speech by Dr Stipe Suvar, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia, at the meeting of the medical department of the Zagreb University "recently"]

[Excerpts] "We are witnessing the appraisals, which are rather alarming, that nationalism, or rather nationalisms, are now increasingly present in Yugoslavia's political arena. Indeed, certain manifestations of nationalism are multiplying in all our circles, and the aggressive appearance of Albanian nationalism and irredenta in Kosovo in the spring of 1981 adds to the exceptional seriousness of this problem.

Our public is extremely sensitive, in the broadest sense of this word, to intranational relations, particularly to nationalist phenomena.

Speaking about "signs of nervousness," obstacles to self-management and centers of power, Dr Stipe Suvar stressed the technocratic centers of power, which have lately been called the alienated centers of economic, and thus also, social and political power in our political publications. These centers provoke great problems in intranational relations, and instead of an actual workers, socialist self-management, a kind of managerial self-management is appearing in the social arena. Our own kind of "great systems" are being born which are provincial copies of the multinational companies and they are based on the fact that they centralize decisions, resources and information in the shape of self-management. In the existing social relations these systems assume national features. Everyone is creating his own "great systems" so that with the help of these systems he will begin to wage a struggle in Yugoslavia for the market and for a flow of territorialization of the surplus value. The credit system serves this purpose and thus everyone tries to have his own bank. This was the basis for the great disturbances in intranational relations.

Dr Stipe Suvar also referred to the creation of monopolies and mentioned a very important relationship -- the developed and the underdeveloped regions in Yugoslavia -- and said among other things:

"Now certain people that we cannot call nationalists have begun to speak like they did in 1971 -- there is no foreign exchange. No, Croatia has such an economy and such a place in the social division of labor in Yugoslavia and such prospects in the world that it must produce a part of the foreign exchange for all of Yugoslavia because Macedonia and Kosovo cannot now create, nor will they be able to for a long time to come, sufficient foreign exchange. However, we need Macedonia and Kosovo both as a market and so that we will all together remain in this community of ours. To offer certain renewed nationalistic formulas and solutions now would be politically very dangerous and there are symptoms of this."

Dangers

"On the other hand, pressure is mounting from the underdeveloped regions to restore the state power because then, so it appears to them, their interests would be better protected. And under such conditions we would then have national economies. However, we have no national economies in the sense in which Kardelj and Bakaric described them, that very nation has the sovereign right to control the material means created by its members. However, a vital condition for this is that the working man, the producer within his own nation control the expanded production. If this does not exist, then national economies lead to nationalism and isolation. And something of this sort exists....

"Demands are now being increasingly more strongly renewed in Yugoslavia secretly, and under the current difficulties increasingly more openly, for Yugoslavia's unitarian reintegration. On the other hand, we cannot cope with the disintegrating force of nationalist statisms. The solution of the struggle against the one and the other danger is in developing Yugoslavia on the basis of our well-known and proclaimed principles, on the basis of the maximum possible involvement of the organized socialist forces and the workers class with the aim of removing the sediment from our path of social development, as laid down in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, as well as to overcome the stagnation in the process of associating labor.

"We can take no other road in order to preserve and develop the brotherhood, unity, togetherness of all our peoples and nationalities and to strengthen Yugoslavia as a socialist community," Dr Stipe Suvar concluded.

PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR CROAT LC CONFERENCE

AU262003 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia today proposed that a committee be formed at the republic level to take care of remembering the name and work of Dr Vladimir Bakaric.

At its session today, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia, chaired by Jure Bilic, also discussed the preparations for the next session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia which will be held on 11 February and which will discuss current problems in the self-managing transformation of social activities and the Central Committee's tasks. The preparations for the annual conference of the League of Communists of Croatia were also discussed. The decision to convene this conference must be made by the Central Committee at its next session. As part of the preparations, the theses for the annual conference of the League of Communists of Croatia were also discussed. The theses will be submitted to the Central Committee and, according to plans, a public discussion on these theses will be held from 15 February to 15 April. The draft theses contain assessments of the implementation of current tasks and of the ideopolitical preparation of the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in the social action of stabilization and the further development of socialist self-managing relations.

The Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia today appointed Mirko Mihaljevic, heretofore acting chief and responsible editor of the Socialist Republic of Croatia edition of KUMUNIST, chief and responsible editor of the Socialist Republic of Croatia edition of KOMUNIST.

CROAT CHURCH LEADERS ATTEND ZAGREB RECEPTION

AU271150 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 83 p 5

[Nenad Ivankovic report]

[Excerpts] This year's reception in the Croatian Assembly (on the occasion of the New Year) for representatives of the religious communities will certainly be remembered by the fact that it was (again) attended by the highest church dignitaries of our republic (among them for the first time a cardinal, in the person of the archbishop of Zagreb) and the highest representatives of the state, party and sociopolitical structures and organs of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (also for the first time).

The meeting in the Croatian Assembly this year, as we have said, will be remembered for many things, most of all for the fact that the awareness has ripened that it is a useful tradition which ought to be continued regardless of the current situation and possible hindrances and difficulties. Jovo Ugrcic, current president of the Croatian Assembly, spoke in this sense and particularly stressed the need for even more frequent personal meetings and direct contacts. At the same time, he expressed his conviction that "everyone in his field of activities" will contribute to general well-being, which is the first prerequisite for the further development of relations between the church and the society, which (at the present moment) he assessed as a situation "devoid of serious difficulties." Considering the situation almost 2 years ago, this assessment is certainly encouraging.

Cardinal Kuharic spoke in a similar vein.

He particularly stressed that the bishops come to this meeting in the assembly "with the hope and intention that it will be an expression of the sincere inclination to dialogue in the service of man," and that the church is open "to a sincere and truthful dialogue with every person and institution, expecting in every partner goodwill and the inclination to seek positive solutions of serious specific problems in mutual relations." This speech is interesting, above all, because of its realism and the expression of hope in the possibility of "positive solutions," and certainly because of the readiness to talk with everybody who shows goodwill. What stands in the foreground are no longer demands which the church makes on this society, nor an exhaustive listing of problems (which this society "has created" for the church), but the desire that matters be jointly solved (this, indeed, is a new nuance which, however, should be neither overestimated not underestimated). The cardinal's thought that "the church can make its contribution (to the common good -- Nenad Ivankovic's note) in any social system in conformity with its special mission," also follows this line, and it also constitutes a certain innovation in how the status of the church in this society and indirectly, how this reality itself are regarded. To some extent, this is also indicated by the fact that the cardinal strove to assure those present that his church in its love for its people "does not exclude any other people but wishes them all well." The very circumstance that the cardinal described (it is less important how he formulated it) eloquently indicates what he in this way wanted to assert, particularly since he said: "We expect that we will be believed."

Of course, somebody could dismiss it with a wave of a hand and say that these are mere words which may be interpreted in one way or another. This may be so, but one must not forget that very harsh words could be heard at such gatherings (and especially in some other places) and that if those are taken into consideration, the present statement certainly means something. It is a long way from words to deeds, but one must start some time, and one usually moves off by saying something first. Of course, this does not mean that there are no misunderstandings or even serious difficulties and differences at present (and that we may expect tomorrow to live together in a land of milk and honey). It also does not mean that we believe that all these problems may be resolved solely by such summit meetings; on the contrary, if everything were reduced to such summit meetings, one would not get far (for the way from the top to the bottom is equally as long as the other way round). Therefore, the decisive game, to put it in this way, should be played in places where people live, and above all, by themselves and within themselves. However, we believe at the same time that this game will be played more quickly and more easily if such summit meetings take place and if they are fruitful.

## SLOVENE CHURCH LEADERS ATTEND RECEPTION

AU261130 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 20 Jan 83 p 2

[Jozica Grgic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 19 Jan -- At the traditional New Year reception given by the Commission for Relations With Religious Communities of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, those present were greeted by Dusan Sinigoj, president of the commission and vice president of the Republican Executive Council. On behalf of the religious communities, Dr Alojzij Sustar, archbishop and metropolitan of Ljubljana; Ludvik Novak, senior of the Evangelical Church; and Jovan Pavlovic, Serbian Orthodox Church metropolitan of Zagreb, spoke and favorably assessed the relations between the religious communities and the society.

Dusan Sinigoj first recalled his speech at the reception last year when he spoke about the deteriorated international situation in the political and economic spheres, the aggravated relations among the big powers and blocs, the gap between the economically developed and underdeveloped countries, the economic difficulties in Yugoslavia and the stabilization program.

He said that all these statements and assessments need not be repeated, for they have not changed. He expressed his conviction that it will be possible to overcome the difficulties with which our society is confronted with the unity of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and their adherence to the principles of self-managing democratic socialism, as shaped by Comrades Tito and Kardelj.

"I may note with pleasure that the religious communities in Slovenia have joined in these efforts and that the results attained are the fruits of efforts by both the religious and unbelieving citizens. When the Federal Executive Council adopted the measures which temporarily affected some of our habits and rights, our community assured the religious communities of the conditions for unhindered performance of religious duties among their faithful and for maintaining those links abroad which are necessary for unhindered activities of religious communities, recommending to the leaders of the religious communities that they use these privileges sensibly and rationally in the spirit of the economizing aims and regulations. I think that this went satisfactorily and that the care for an unhindered realization of religious rights as the constitutional rights in our socialist self-managing society was expressed through it. We did not intend, of course, to abolish or essentially reduce in the spirit of economy the links with the Slovene faithful across the borders, living abroad or settled abroad; I think that the trips by the archbishop and metropolitan to the overseas Slovene emigrants in this sense were a positive contribution to the links of the faithful among the Slovene emigrants, especially the younger generations, with their mother country."

Speaking about the relations between the self-managing society and the religious communities in Slovenia in the past year, Dusan Sinigoj said that a spirit of tolerance and of readiness prevailed to solve problems where they appeared, since this is the only way to solve them permanently and finally.

Dr Alojzij Sustar said that 1983 should be a year of peace, mutual understanding, friendly cooperation and common efforts for the well-being of man and society. For this purpose, he said, "we will all make an effort, above all, in Slovenia, our immediate homeland, as well as in the SFRY and beyond its borders." Mentioning the seriousness of the situation in the economy and politics, the archbishop and metropolitan of Ljubljana said that he is glad to note that "no such crises, restrictions or difficulties appeared in the relations between our self-managing socialist society and the religious communities in Slovenia, and particularly the Catholic Church." All the problems have not been resolved, he said, but they should certainly be tackled where they directly arise.

"If there are still some signs along our way which recall the difficult past rather than promise a better future, or some which want to show the way in a different direction, we must frankly and soberly and with a feeling for justice strive for mutual understanding and trust, without which the life in common would become more and more difficult," Dr Sustar said.

Jovan Pavlovic, Orthodox metropolitan of the Zagreb Eparchy, also mentioned the problems and difficulties of our times and said that the Orthodox Church also wants to help with its work to eliminate them. "With particular respect and gratitude we stress here again that in Slovenia we enjoy the support of both the state and the church authorities of the sister Slovene Roman Catholic Church and in this way we have been able to satisfy the spiritual needs of our faithful who live and work here," Jovan Pavlovic said. He stressed that he is glad for such meetings because they encourage the Orthodox faithful and give them hope that "in our work we will realize the noble aims which are of mutual importance."